



A CHAMPION IN AUSTRALIA — Jim Courier using one of his main weapons, a two-footed backhand, on his way to the championship of the Australian Open in Melbourne on Sunday. The American defeated Stefan Edberg of Sweden, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2, to win the title. Page 13.

Aid Pipeline: Problems at Both Ends Russia Beset by Faulty Shipments and Local Chaos

By Celestine Bohlen
MOSCOW — As the United States and other Western nations get ready to send large amounts of aid to the former Soviet Union, people here are struggling to overcome inexperience and disorganization at both ends of the pipeline...

'Confident,' G-7 Relies on Talk to Spur A Recovery

Upbeat Statement Hides Status Quo on Policies For Rates and Currencies
By Lawrence Malkin
GARDEN CITY, N.Y. — Like cheerleaders at a game whose outcome is uncertain, the governments of the seven leading industrial nations tried to talk up a world recovery at a meeting here this weekend but were unable to do anything about it.

Yeltsin Drops U.S. Cities as Nuclear Targets

NEW YORK — President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia says he intends to stop targeting U.S. cities with nuclear missiles and no longer considers the United States a potential enemy.

Shamir, Adamant on Settlements, Looks for Compromise on U.S. Aid

By Jackson Diehl
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Sunday that his government would not freeze the construction of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories to obtain U.S. loan guarantees.

Kiosk
7 Killed in Clashes In Armenian Enclave
MOSCOW (AFP) — At least seven people were killed and dozens were wounded when clashes broke out Sunday in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region...

ASEAN Agenda: More Security, Broader Ties With Indochina
By Michael Richardson
SINGAPORE — Foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations have called for expanded security cooperation between the six countries in the group to avoid military misunderstandings or a flare-up of territorial disputes in the region.



EYES RIGHT — This army unit, saluting a reviewing stand, was part of the fanfare Sunday in New Delhi as India observed the 42nd anniversary of independence from Britain. In the mainly Muslim state of Kashmir, Hindus raised the Indian flag. Page 2.

Merit Raise Is Out in U.S., Teamwork In

By Andrea Gabor
NEW YORK — With profits declining and competition on the rise, International Business Machines Corp. wants to make sure all of its employees are pulling their weight. So the computer giant is making it easier for its people to get fired.

Europeans Push For Joint Curbs On Nationalism

By Craig R. Whitney
LONDON — It was Jan. 10 in Brussels, the first meeting of a high-level working group bringing together representatives of eight former Soviet republics, East European countries and members of the NATO alliance.



# U.S. to End Output of Nuclear Warheads, Saving \$1 Billion

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration has decided to cancel production of the only nuclear warhead that had remained on the U.S. military's order books, halting the nation's nuclear bomb-building indefinitely, senior U.S. officials have disclosed.

The decision, scheduled to be announced Wednesday by Energy Secretary James D. Watkins, reflects what the officials described as waning concern about the nuclear threat to the United States and a desire to cut military spending further.

The officials said the move to cancel production of the warhead, known as the W-88, was consistent with other recent

steps to shrink the U.S. nuclear weapons production complex. They said some of the savings, estimated at more than \$1 billion, would very likely be shifted to cleaning up environmental damage wrought by decades of nuclear bomb-building during the Cold War.

The officials, who spoke on condition they not be named, said the move would also lead to a partial shutdown of the nuclear weapons plant at Rocky Flats, Colorado, near Denver, where plutonium triggers for the warhead were to have been made later this year.

No U.S. nuclear warheads with new tritium have been made since July 1990 because of repairs at Rocky Flats. Independent experts said the cancellation of the W-88 marked the first occasion since

the dawn of the nuclear age that the United States had no warheads in production, on order or under development. It follows earlier decisions by the Bush administration, largely linked to budget constraints or arms control measures, to drop the production or development of at least 10 other nuclear warhead designs.

"I don't think this has ever been the case before," said Stan Norris, a nuclear weapons expert at the Natural Resource Defense Council. He and others noted that nuclear warhead development or production had been an unvarying feature of U.S. military policy, even as the net size of the U.S. arsenal rose and fell by thousands of weapons.

But now, Mr. Norris said, "the army is out of this business totally, the navy has

abandoned many of the missions it wanted nuclear weapons for and the air force is keeping only cruise missiles and a modest number of tactical bombs," besides its substantial force of long-range bomber and missile warheads.

"Basically," Mr. Norris added, "everybody has everything they wanted."

The W-88 was developed by Los Alamos National Laboratory, under Energy Department supervision, for use with the Trident-2 ballistic missile deployed aboard strategic submarines. It has a nuclear explosive force equivalent to 475,000 tons of TNT; by comparison, the bomb that exploded at Hiroshima during World War II had a force equivalent to 13,500 tons of TNT.

Officials said that an existing, much

less powerful warhead known as the W-76 will now be used on missiles scheduled for deployment aboard strategic submarines. They said this will make the sea-based arsenal less able to destroy some heavily reinforced targets in the former Soviet Union in the event of nuclear war.

One official expressed the hope this move would reassure the former Soviet republics of Washington's desire to back away from its Cold War plans and induce them to make similar cuts in their own production and deployment of nuclear warheads.

Officials said President George Bush would seek a reciprocal gesture in a meeting with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia at Camp David, Maryland, next weekend.

# Bush Is Moving to Renegotiate ABM Treaty With Republics

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration has taken a step that some U.S. officials said could lead to the abandonment of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, an accord disliked by the Bush and Reagan administrations because it constrains development of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The administration has omitted the 1972 accord from a list of major arms control pacts to which it is telling the former Soviet republics they should adhere, according to U.S. officials.

Several senior U.S. officials described the omission as the first step in a new Pentagon-led effort to abandon the treaty by capitalizing on legal uncertainties

surrounding past U.S.-Soviet pacts. But other officials said that President George Bush had made no formal decision to withdraw the United States from the accord.

The treaty bars widespread deployment of ballistic missile defenses on grounds that both sides must be capable of destroying each other in a nuclear war to prevent conflict. It has been viewed skeptically by the White House since President Ronald Reagan began the Strategic Defense Initiative program in 1983 with the aim of developing a space-based system of missile defenses. But Congress has strongly supported the treaty.

The decision to omit mention of the treaty, one of the central accords govern-

ing U.S. and Soviet nuclear policy for 20 years, reflects what officials say is an administration consensus that, following the breakup of the Soviet Union, the treaty's terms are no longer relevant to U.S. security.

The officials said that when Reginald Bartholomew, an undersecretary of state, and other officials met with leaders of the former Soviet republics last week, they sought only adherence to provisions of the START treaty, which reduces offensive nuclear weapons, and the 1990 Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty, which slashes nonnuclear forces.

A senior U.S. official, who asked not to be identified, said the ABM pact was omitted because "we're not seeking to

renegotiate START, but we are seeking to negotiate changes to the ABM Treaty." Another official said the ABM issue was deferred because "it is a more complicated and less pressing issue" than constraining offensive nuclear or conventional weapons, and because the administration was working out how the treaty should be altered to accommodate SDI plans.

He and others said officials intend to try in coming months to persuade the former Soviet republics to agree to new treaty terms.

These plans coincide with what the officials described as an expected push by the administration to add at least \$1

billion in the fiscal 1993 budget to SDI, to reach a total of more than \$5 billion. That increase would be in addition to a \$1 billion increase in SDI financing last year.

This year, the officials said, the administration will seek support for the additional funds largely by invoking what they call the growing threat of missile proliferation.

Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney said Wednesday that by the end of the decade perhaps 20 nations would have ballistic missile capabilities and some might have chemical, nuclear or biological warheads.

—R. JEFFREY SMITH

## Talks in Belgrade on UN Deployment

BELGRADE (AP) — A senior United Nations official arrived in Belgrade on Sunday for talks with leaders of both sides in the civil war about the deployment of peacekeepers.

A cease-fire in effect since Jan. 3 was generally holding, but both sides accused each other of violations. The United Nations has made the deployment of up to 10,000 peacekeepers conditional on the truce holding.

The UN official, Undersecretary-General Marnack L. Goulding, who is in charge of UN peacekeeping operations, was meeting separately Sunday with the Serbian leader, Slobodan Milosevic, and the acting federal defense minister, General Blagoje Adzic.

## Kohl Acts to Shore Up Party in East

BOON (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl will meet leading East German members of his Christian Democratic Union on Monday to try to restore the party's battered image in the region.

Mr. Kohl will advise party leaders from the eastern state of Thuringia on their choice of a new leader to replace the former state premier, Josef Dutschke, who was forced to resign last week over his links with former East German Communists.

East Germany is crucial to Mr. Kohl's chances of remaining in power after the next national elections in 1994. His party has lost a series of elections in western states but still controls four of East Germany's five federal states.

## French Air-Crash Tape Is Damaged

PARIS (Reuters) — The vital last section of tape from a flight recorder recovered from an Airbus A-320 airliner that crashed in eastern France last week may be too damaged to analyze, a civil aviation official said.

The main digital data recorder was burned beyond usefulness in the crash, while the quick-access recorder — which logs much of the same data — was found in good condition. But the official said the last 15 to 20 seconds of the quick-access tape were damaged.

The Air Inter Airbus plowed into a mountainside, killing 87 of the 96 people on board, as it approached the Strasbourg airport Jan. 19.

## Cambodian Factions Reaffirm Truce

PHNOM PENH (Reuters) — Cambodia's four rival political factions pledged Sunday to uphold a fragile truce despite cease-fire violations, diplomats said.

The factions, meeting at the Supreme National Council, the Cambodian reconciliation body, also made a rare show of unity by expressing sorrow for loss of life and the uprooting of 10,000 rural residents forced to flee amid the recent violence.

Fighting in the last month in the province of Kompong Thom, and Khmer Rouge radio statements that the war was not over, had raised concern about the future of a United Nations peace agreement signed in October. But after the meeting Sunday, a senior UN official said he was pleased "to see consensus on the absolute necessity of maintaining the cease-fire."

## 100,000 in Paris Anti-Racism March

PARIS (WP) — Nearly 100,000 demonstrators, expressing alarm over anti-immigrant sentiment that has gained headway in Europe, marched here to show their opposition to the politics of racism and rightist extremism.

The police reported no serious disturbances during the march Saturday, which was sponsored by more than 70 human rights and anti-racism groups.

The organizers said a principal aim was to alert voters to the possibility that the National Front, a far-right party led by Jean-Marie Le Pen, could make inroads in elections by riding a wave of voter disenchantment with French political leaders.

## A Foe Calls for Mugabe's Removal

HARARE (Reuters) — A Zimbabwean opposition leader, Ndabasingi Sithole, returned home from self-imposed exile and called for the removal of President Robert Mugabe's government, saying it was incompetent and corrupt. Mr. Sithole was one of the founders of Zimbabwe's ruling party.

"It is only logical that if this government has failed to deliver the goods and to solve the people's problems as it has done, the very people who elected the government should remove it," he told a rally Saturday.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

The U.S. highway administration has proposed banning radar detectors on most trucks and buses. Passenger cars would not be subject to the ban although a few states have a blanket ban on radar detectors. (WP)

Tourism in Vietnam was up 36 percent in 1991, to 300,000 visitors, despite a virtual halt in tourists from the former Soviet bloc, the Vietnam News Agency said. The number is expected to increase this year. (AFP)

France announced that a 60 kilometer per hour (35 miles per hour) speed limit would be imposed on highways during that fog, beginning in March. Several crashes on Saturday were blamed on fog. (AFP)

## This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Australia, Monaco.

TUESDAY: Rwanda.

THURSDAY: Nepal.

SATURDAY: Gambia, Indonesia.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

## The Weather

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday

North America: A lack of unusual cold will keep much of Europe below freezing through the week. High pressure will keep the day at or below freezing, with some snow in the north. Low clouds, fog and mist will keep the day at or below freezing, with some snow in the north. High pressure will keep the day at or below freezing, with some snow in the north.

Europe: Strong high pressure will keep much of Europe below freezing through the week. High pressure will keep the day at or below freezing, with some snow in the north. Low clouds, fog and mist will keep the day at or below freezing, with some snow in the north. High pressure will keep the day at or below freezing, with some snow in the north.

Asia: While it may show Sunday, cool, dry weather will be the rule through Monday. High pressure will keep the day at or below freezing, with some snow in the north. Low clouds, fog and mist will keep the day at or below freezing, with some snow in the north. High pressure will keep the day at or below freezing, with some snow in the north.

## South African Parliament



DRESSED UP FOR THE WINDS OF CHANGE — Relatives of members of the South African Parliament, who gathered in Cape Town for the opening of what may well be the last whites-only Parliament. President Frederik W. de Klerk has promised whites that they will have a chance to veto changes in the government and the constitution negotiated with the black majority.

## American Truck Maker Is Linked to Iraqi Scud Launchers

WASHINGTON — America's secret assistance to Iraq may have helped President Saddam Hussein carry out one of the biggest surprises of the Gulf War: Using an undetected fleet of mobile launchers to fire dozens of Scud missiles at Israel and Saudi Arabia.

Many of the launchers may have been made for Iraq by an American company.

During the Gulf War, Iraq fired more than 80 Scuds, killing 28 Americans and two Israelis. After the war, U.S. intelligence estimated that Iraq had converted as many as 225 trucks into mobile launchers.

Just after the first wave of Scud attacks on Israel, an American named Richard C. Fuiz was being told by U.S. government investigators about a visit he had made in September 1987 to a truck-making plant in Scotland owned by Terex Corp., a subsidiary of KCS of Westport, Connecticut.

In an affidavit taken for a congressional subcommittee investigating the matter, Mr. Fuiz said he had noticed two large armor-plated vehicles painted in desert camouflage with specially attached steel backs. He said he had asked the plant manager, Art Rowe, about them and was told they were "mis-

siles launchers for the Iraqi military."

The special steel plating, Mr. Fuiz was told later, was built to Iraqi specifications so Scud missiles could be installed.

According to the affidavit, Mr. Fuiz remarked to Mr. Rowe that the launchers were illegal.

"He, in a boastful manner, stated, 'You just have to know the trick — you modify portions of the serial number to make it appear as a civilian mining vehicle,'" Mr. Fuiz wrote in the affidavit.

Randolph W. Lenz, president of Terex, was present during the ex-

## Hindus Stake a Nationalist Claim in Kashmir

SRINAGAR, India — Hard-line Hindus, surrounded by more than 1,000 heavily armed security officers, raised the Indian flag in the heart of Kashmir on Sunday as gunfire from Muslim militants crackled not far away in the predominantly Muslim state.

The ceremony, climax of a 15,000-kilometer (9,000-mile) march around India, was watched by just 70 supporters of the Hindu revivalist Bharatiya Janata Party.

Srinagar was the frequent scene of gunbattles between government troops and Muslim militants fighting for Kashmir's independence from India, which is predominantly Hindu. The intermittent gunfire heard throughout the night continued during the brief, peaceful cere-

mony, which was conducted two hours ahead of its announced time.

The police said at least 13 people were killed in Srinagar since Saturday night. Three were security men, three militants and the rest civilians caught in crossfire or shot after violating the curfew.

The police said that in at least three places on Sunday, crowds demonstrated in defiance of the curfew.

Both sides claimed victory on Sunday, with the city under the heaviest security it has seen during a two-year rebellion in which more than 6,000 people have been killed.

"This is our success," said Javed Ahmed Mir, military chief of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front, one of the leading militant groups in India's only Muslim-majority state. It had vowed to halt the ceremony.

He said in a telephone interview that victory lay in the fact the ceremony could only take place amid such security.

Not so, retorted a Janata leader, Madan Lal Khurana.

"We have fulfilled our promises," he said. "The militants gave us a challenge and we have taken it up. They haven't been able to stop us."

But it was not the climax the party had planned to its 45-day journey from the southern tip of India to rouse nationalist passions against the Kashmiri separatists.

The Janata president, Muri Manohar Joshi, who led the march, had to leave all but a few hundred of his 50,000 supporters behind in Jammu, the Indian-ruled winter capital of Kashmir on the edge of the northern plain, before heading north through the mountains.

He had to abandon most of the rest halfway along the narrow, winding road.

Throughout the journey, Mr. Joshi lashed out at Pakistan, accusing it of arming and training the rebels in Kashmir and in Punjab, where thousands have died in a decade-old Sikh separatist campaign.

The government denounced the march as an unnecessarily provocative bid to win support by widening the gulf between India's overwhelming Hindu majority and its 100 million Muslims.

(Reuters, AP)

## Bomb in Sri Lanka Kills at Least 12

COLOMBO — Tamil rebels detonated a bomb under a bus in eastern Sri Lanka on Sunday, killing at least 12 people, hospital officials and witnesses said.

Among the dead was an air force man who boarded the bus along with other airmen after a foot patrol, a police official said.

Seven members of the patrol were among at least 24 people wounded in the explosion, military officials said.

City	High	Low	Wind	Clouds
Algeria	55	43	10	100
Amsterdam	54	41	10	100
Antwerp	53	40	10	100
Athens	52	39	10	100
Bahia	10	7	10	100
Bangkok	32	28	10	100
Bombay	31	27	10	100
Buenos Aires	50	37	10	100
Calcutta	30	26	10	100
Caracas	30	26	10	100
Chicago	30	26	10	100
Colombo	30	26	10	100
Dakar	30	26	10	100
Dhaka	30	26	10	100
Hanoi	30	26	10	100
Hong Kong	30	26	10	100
London	30	26	10	100
Los Angeles	30	26	10	100
Manila	30	26	10	100
Medan	30	26	10	100
Mexico City	30	26	10	100
Montreal	30	26	10	100
Osaka	30	26	10	100
Paris	30	26	10	100
Perth	30	26	10	100
Phnom Penh	30	26	10	100
Rangoon	30	26	10	100
San Francisco	30	26	10	100
Singapore	30	26	10	100
Sydney	30	26	10	100
Taipei	30	26	10	100
Tokyo	30	26	10	100
Washington	30	26	10	100
Yokohama	30	26	10	100

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### DEATH NOTICE

**HINDUJA**

On January 23 at the Princess Grace Hospital, Marybelle following an illness Mrs. Lakta Giribhar Hinduja, daughter-in-law of the late Parmanand H. Hinduja, beloved wife of the late Giribhar P. Hinduja, sister-in-law of Sri Chand P. Hinduja, Gopichand P. Hinduja, Prabhakar P. Hinduja and Ashok P. Hinduja, much loved mother of Mrs. Usha Sanyal Rajeeva and daughter of the late Shri P. Hinduja, aged 70 years.

The cremation was held in Bombay on Friday, January 24. The Maha Ceremony will take place on Sunday, January 26 at Parmanand, J.R. Mahra Road, Ruit Park, John, Bombay 49.

To our readers in Vienna  
You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office on the day of publication.  
Please contact: Mervyn - Vienna.  
Tel: 515 62 123





# Protectionist Politics: '92 Candidates Exploit Trade Fears

By David E. Rosenbaum and Keith Bradsher  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With New Hampshire's economy on the rocks and few points of disagreement on other emotional issues like crime, race and abortion, the Democratic presidential candidates are battling over who can deliver the harshest words and strongest promises about giving the United States a leg up in world economic competition.

What the candidates are offering in their commercials and on the stump is more emotion than logic, more oratory than substance. But they are exploiting the sense many voters have that Americans are being treated unfairly in international trade, especially by the Japanese.

In fact, U.S. exports have nearly doubled in the last six years and the country is running neck and neck with Germany for the position of the world's top exporter.

Moreover, the most recent New York Times/CBS News Poll on the subject, taken in November, shows that 32 percent of Americans believe the Japanese compete unfairly, a number that is significantly lower than the 47 percent who say that Americans tend to blame Japan improperly for the nation's economic problems.

But economists and politicians agree that the protectionist movement has gained strength this

election year because of the flagging economy and the loss of high-paying U.S. manufacturing jobs in the automobile, steel and other industries to Japan and Europe, where markets are not as open as they are in the United States.

Much of this may be electioneering. After gaining office, every president since Herbert Hoover in 1931 has taken basically a free-trade stance, although some have said during their campaigns that they favored trade restrictions.

But now, of the main Democratic candidates, only Paul E. Tsongas, the former Massachusetts senator, is vigorously opposed to new trade restrictions. But his language is as strident as that of the others.

"Others just blame the Japanese," he declares in his latest commercial. "Paul Tsongas will beat them, the American way, by making quality come first again."

Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa and Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska make no bones about advocating stiffer trade barriers.

Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas calibrates the problem in a way that lets him strike a middle course. About one-quarter of the problem, he says, is that the Japanese have unfair trade rules. The other three-quarters is that the United States does not work hard enough to "compete and win."

President George Bush, who used some sharp words of his own on his trip to Japan this month,

purports to be a free-trader. His acid test will come in the spring, when restrictions against imported steel are due to expire just before the primary in Pennsylvania, where steel is a major industry.

In 1988, when polls showed him trailing in Pennsylvania just before the fall election, Mr. Bush advocated continuing those limits.

Among economists, the mainstream has supported free trade but now it may have wandered slightly. Some experts are now arguing that the United States must change its policies to compete with the Japanese and Europeans. One of these is Clyde V. Prestowitz Jr., an economist and trade official in the Reagan administration.

"They're playing football and we're playing baseball, and we're both playing by the rules," he said. "But football is a contact sport, a rougher game than baseball, and our guys are getting beat up."

The Japanese argue that their trade advantage over the United States is based on their superior education, training and production, and most American politicians agree that improvement is needed in those areas.

Still, although the U.S. economy is roughly twice as productive as Japan's, U.S. politicians in both parties find political mileage in harping on what they see as unfair advantages in the Japanese system.

"The two economies are simply incompatible," said Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Mis-

souri, the House Democratic leader, reflecting a pervasive view in Congress. "They are a society that is intensely focused on production and export, and we are focused on consumption and import."

But there are significant differences on how best to respond, and no single position is dominant. The White House stance is that the United States should use its diplomacy to persuade Japan to change.

Many Democrats favor a form of industrial policy in which specific U.S. industries are singled out for government subsidies so they can become more competitive.

Beyond the florid oratory in New Hampshire, a consensus may be developing, at least in theory, about what U.S. trade policy should be in the years ahead.

Almost everyone agrees that the United States should make better use of what Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of New York, calls "the juicy allure of American markets" to pry open markets elsewhere.

In addition, many economists as well as politicians are arguing that the government should compensate communities, companies and workers damaged by imports, withhold subsidies to unproductive industries and offer some assistance to those that show the promise of being able to win a healthy share of world commerce.

# Election Time Bounty: Bush to End Yacht Tax And Raise Aid to Poor

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Sprinkling largess among diverse constituencies at the start of an election year, President George Bush wants to repeal the luxury tax on yachts and will propose a substantial increase in the federal budget for feeding and vaccinating poor children.

Confidential proofs of the budget, to be sent to Congress on Wednesday, show that Mr. Bush will also propose a doubling of federal spending to control tuberculosis, as well as a public housing initiative to let tenants oust bad managers.

Administration officials describe the proposed repeal of the boat tax as a way to restore jobs lost in the maritime industry, and many Democrats support it. Administration officials said they did not know whether Mr. Bush would seek changes in the luxury taxes on other items such as jewelry, furs, private aircraft and automobiles.

The documents show Mr. Bush boasting that he would spend \$100 billion for children's programs, up 66 percent since 1989, the year he became president.

Though Mr. Bush now takes credit for the increase, he criticized appropriations for many of the same programs as excessive when they were approved by Congress. In this election year, Congress is likely to repeal the boat tax and to approve the extra money for children sought by Mr. Bush.

The coming week will be pivotal in Mr. Bush's presidency. He has led people to expect that in his State of the Union Message on Tuesday and in his budget the next day he will unveil a coherent vision of the nation's future, a bold new health policy and an economic recovery plan to save millions of jobs, including his own.

With deadly outbreaks of tuberculosis reported in many states, Mr. Bush seeks \$66 million for control of the disease in 1993, up from \$32 million this year, the documents show.

The boat-tax proposal will be presented as part of Mr. Bush's campaign to promote economic growth and create jobs. The tax, enacted in 1990, was originally seen by Democrats as a way for the government to extract revenue from people wealthy enough to buy boats costing more than \$100,000.

But it adversely affected many craftsmen and artisans who lost jobs when boat sales slumped and boat builders went out of business. The 1990 law requires anyone who buys a new or imported boat with a retail price exceeding \$100,000 to pay a 10 percent tax, on the amount over \$100,000. For a \$300,000 boat, for example, the tax is \$20,000.

The desirability of repealing the tax is one of the few economic questions on which Mr. Bush agrees with Senator George J. Mitchell, the Democratic leader from Maine, a big boat-building state.

The boat tax could be seen as a parable of trickle-down economics. It "was slapped on there because people felt this is a way to get the rich guys," Mr. Bush said in August while on vacation in Maine. "What they forgot is there's a lot of not-so-rich guys that build these boats."

Stung by Democratic charges that he neglected the home front while focusing on foreign affairs over the last three years, Mr. Bush will propose substantial increases in public health and child welfare programs.

These include childhood immunization (up 18 percent from last year, to \$349 million); efforts to combat infant mortality (up 18 percent, to \$9.4 billion); the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children, known as WIC (up 9 percent, to \$2.8 billion); and community health centers (up 15 percent, to \$684 million).

The \$100 billion for children, as calculated by Mr. Bush, includes Social Security, Medicaid, public assistance and education programs.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Using Brinkmanship To Fight Budget Cuts

When budgets come under the knife in statehouses, city halls and private institutions, some officials threaten to cut where the pain will be worst. The New York Times reports. The object of such brinkmanship is not to actually carry out threatened amputations, experts say, but to arouse support for an agency's strongest suit, usually the area in which it comes in contact with the public, and to deflect budget-cutting attention from more vulnerable, back-office operations with no public constituency.

Thus, the City University of New York has threatened to lock out 10,000 incoming freshmen this spring, and New York state's chief judge has warned that thousands of criminals might be loosed upon the streets unless court budgets are restored.

"It's a matter of people in an agency trying to protect their operation by making it as painful as possible to cut their budget," said Ernest Reock, director of Rutgers University's Bureau of Government Research.

The technique that has come to be known as the Washington Monument Defense.

About 10 years ago, when Congress sought to save money on the



CASTRO NO! — At a New York rally that called for the end of sanctions against Cuba, about 10,000 protesters demanded that restrictions continue until the ouster of President Fidel Castro.

National Park Service, the service suggested closing the Washington Monument.

Richard Nathan, now provost of the State University of New York at Albany, says the only trouble is that while grandstanding can get funds restored, conscientious officials "who are really trying to make hard choices" get their cuts accepted.

### Short Takes

Parents contemplating divorce

are now required in several states to attend seminars on what the effect will be on their children. Typically, the courses consist of a few hours of lectures, films and role-playing by seminar leaders who dramatize common conflicts that arise in families as a result of divorce.

Judith S. Wallerstein, a psychologist who has studied the long-term effects of divorce, said that the course "sends a morally important message to parents: Your children are of concern to

society, and divorce has consequences for them. Not everybody knows that." Officials say some couples have dropped divorce proceedings after attending the seminars, although there are no statistics on it.

One of the toughest shade tree-protection laws in the country has been adopted by New Jersey. It allows municipalities to fine anyone up to \$1,500 for killing protected trees, whether on public or private property.

And the law has a second set of teeth: Illegal tree topplers can be required to pay for replacements as calculated by a trained forester. Up to \$27 a square inch (about 6 square centimeters) of a tree's cross-section at chest height could be charged. A tree prized for its size, age or location could be valued at \$20,000.

Flak jackets to protect jockeys in spills will be furnished free to riders on New York state's race-tracks. The jackets, mandatory in England, will be optional. Heavy-jackets may stunt them because they count as part of the weight. Worn under the rider's silk shirt, the vests cost \$150 to \$200 and weigh about a pound and a half (about two-thirds of a kilogram). They are designed to protect the spine and chest.

### About People

In "Bugsy," the new film biography of Bugsy Siegel, the mobster is credited with inventing Las Vegas. But, writes the syndicated columnist Michael Kinsley, "according to 'Little Man,' Robert Lacey's recent biography of Meyer Lansky, Siegel did not even come close to inventing Las Vegas. There were already two large luxury casino-hotels on the Las Vegas 'strip' before his. Even the Flamingo Hotel itself was not his idea. He invested in it after construction had started and later forced out the real founder in the usual unsavory manner."

Arthur Higbee

## Jose Ferrer Dies, Star Of Cyrano

The Associated Press  
MIAMI — Jose Ferrer, 80, the stage and screen actor who won an Oscar for his role as Cyrano de Bergerac in 1950, died Sunday.

Mr. Ferrer, who made his reputation as a classical actor with his 1946 Broadway triumph in the title role of "Cyrano," died at Doctors Hospital in Coral Gables, Florida, a hospital official said.

Mr. Ferrer appeared as Iago opposite Paul Robeson's Othello in 1943, and won Tony awards for best dramatic actor in 1947 and 1952, but never limited himself to the stage.

He played Dauphin to Ingrid Bergman's Joan of Arc in the 1948 film, appeared in and directed several television movies and miniseries, and acted in "Lawrence of Arabia" (1962) and "Ship of Fools" (1965).

"I shared the most important part of my life with him and I will miss him very much," said the singer Rosemary Clooney, Mr. Ferrer's fourth wife, who was married to him from 1953-67. His first wife was the actress Uta Hagen.

Born in Santurce, Puerto Rico, he earned a bachelor's degree at Princeton University and began his career as an assistant stage manager in 1935.

## Lebanese Replace UN Peacekeepers

New York Times Service  
BEIRUT — Hundreds of Lebanese soldiers replaced United Nations peacekeeping troops in several villages in South Lebanon on Saturday.

The army said the move was intended to extend the government's authority to all parts of the country and bring pressure on Israeli forces

to withdraw from Lebanese territory.

The Defense Ministry said 1,500 troops had taken up positions in eight villages in the district of Tyre, after a Ghanaian battalion of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon pulled out of the area, where the peacekeepers were sent nearly 14 years ago.

## WORLD TRADE & INVESTMENT

### EMERGING BLOCS & OPPORTUNITIES FOR GLOBAL GROWTH

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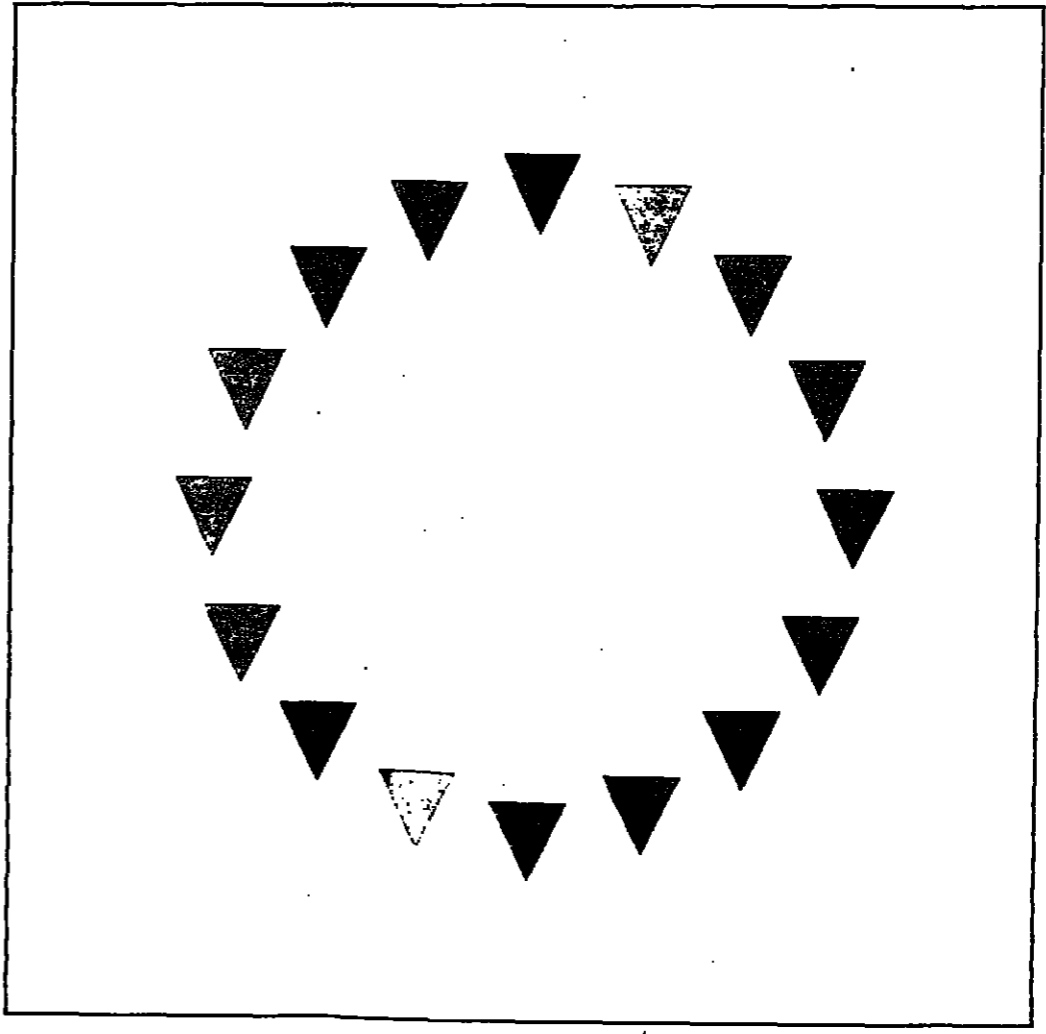
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# West Sees Sudan Becoming Terrorist Base

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

**KHARTOUM, Sudan** — The United States and other Western governments are becoming increasingly alarmed by evidence that international terrorist organizations that once operated from Lebanon and Libya are now using Sudan as a haven, foreign diplomats here say.

The Western nations also fear that the Islamic military government formed here after a coup in 1989 is intent upon exporting its brand of fundamentalism, threatening secular governments in Egypt and other countries of the region, the diplomats say. Sudan has been forging an increasingly close alliance with the Islamic government of Iran.

The developments in Sudan, which has cast its lot with the radical Arab states, come at a time of heightened concern over the growing power and appeal of Islamic fundamentalism across North Africa as Muslim populations become disillusioned with long-ruling, unresponsive, and often corrupt governments.

That rise in influence was vividly illustrated last month in Algeria, where fundamentalists won re-elections in free voting and were poised to take control of parliament before the military cracked down and suspended the democratic process.

The challenge posed by Sudan was underlined after a visit to Khartoum last month by President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran, Western diplomats said. Iran agreed to grant military and economic assistance to Sudan, thus extending to it the potential to not only consolidate its power at home but also to materially and morally promote Islamic fundamentalist groups elsewhere, the diplomats said.

In the past year, Sudanese have accelerated the training of a paramilitary force of conscripted government workers and university students, known as the Popular Defense Force. Sudanese officials acknowledge that the force is modeled after, and is receiving help from, Iran's Revolutionary Guard.

As Sudan hardens its Islamic rule at home, it is providing easy access, and apparently in some in-

stances training installations, to international terrorist groups, the diplomats said.

They said the groups include the radical Palestinian organization of Abu Nidal, the Iranian-backed Party of God, and Islamic Jihad.

The Abu Nidal group has evidently been scaling back its operations in Tripoli, the Libyan capital, as Libya seeks to soften its image as a sponsor of terrorism. The other two groups, long linked with the kidnapping of Westerners in Lebanon, have seen their activities curtailed as the Syrian-extended Lebanese government moves to extend control throughout the country.

The United States and Britain have made repeated warnings to the Sudanese government about the presence of the terrorist organizations here, the diplomats said.

Robert G. Houdek, the deputy assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, who visited Sudan days before the Iranian president arrived, told senior members of the Sudanese government that it faced "grave" consequences if an international terrorist act could be traced to Sudan, U.S. officials said.

**NATIONS: Joint Curbs**  
(Continued from page 1)

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, up to now a 35-nation group, are trying to come to grips with it and minimize the possibility of chaos.

The issue will be at the top of the agenda for European foreign ministers who will meet in Prague on Thursday to prepare for the first comprehensive East-West summit meeting of the post-Communist era, scheduled for Helsinki in July.

That chaos is possible, and that existing European security institutions could not prevent it, was demonstrated when Yugoslavia disintegrated last summer in civil war, the deadliest conflict in Europe since 1945.

The fear now haunting Europe is that the former Soviet republics will follow a similar path, with Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Belarus and Russia, all in possession of nuclear arsenals, settling border disputes and ethnic conflicts by force of arms.

The chance of confrontation continues in Yugoslavia, where the civil war could resume—or shift to new republics of the rump Yugoslav state—at any time.

But the potential for trouble can be found practically anywhere that one ethnic group controls territory heavily populated by another. In Bulgaria, with a Slavic majority and a Turkish minority; in the Transylvania region, which is ruled by Romania but largely populated by Hungarians; in Moldova, where a Slavic minority is resisting the Romanian majority, and in Ukraine, where Russians are a large minority. The list does not end there.

It is no surprise that the collapse of the Soviet empire has led to a resurgence of nationalism.

"When you look at the history of the Soviet Union and think that in the early 1930s, two to three million of the most productive Ukrainian farmers were killed in the name of collectivization, can you really imagine Russia and Ukraine working easily side by side?" a senior Western diplomat said. "There are poisons that have to work their way out of the system."

Using a metaphor, Max Khonstamm, a former Dutch diplomat who worked with Jean Monnet, the architect of the European Community in the 1950s, said in Brussels, "Every Dutchman knows that the time when the dikes are in greatest danger of bursting is the thaw."

Now the ice has melted.

"Under Communist rule, the problems were in the freezer," the Czechoslovak foreign minister, Jiri Dienstbier, said in Prague. "Now economic, political, religious and national questions are all on the table, all intermixed."

European diplomats and politicians, East and West, think that further violence can be prevented. But many are worried by the potential for further chaos, and the huge westward flow of refugees that could result.

The threat of such a migration has bolstered support for xenophobic - rightist parties in Germany, France, Austria and elsewhere. But nowhere is the measure more widespread than in Germany, which would bear the brunt of a refugee flood.



**GEORGIAN STRIFE** — Supporters of Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia, the deposed Georgian president, carrying a demonstrator who was shot Sunday by an opposition soldier at a march in Tbilisi. Armed Gamsakhurdia forces refused to open talks with the provisional government.

# Libya Steps Up Its Fence-Mending

## Gadhafi Is Said to Be Troubled by Threat of Reprisals

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

**PARIS** — Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, apparently worried about the threat of sanctions or military attack, has begun a campaign to persuade skeptical Western nations that his country wants better relations and will no longer pose a terrorist threat, according to Arab and Western sources.

"We want to sit and talk," said Libya's ambassador to Egypt, Ahmed Qadaf Addam. "The Americans asked the Arabs to sit with Israel. Why don't they come and sit with us and talk. We want good relations with the Americans."

Colonel Gadhafi himself issued a similar call for improved relations in an interview published Sunday in a London newspaper, the Observer. Colonel Gadhafi said his country was ready "to renounce international terrorism" and consider outside inspection of alleged nuclear and chemical weapons sites in a deal to restore relations with the West.

The sources said that after his initial denials of Libyan involvement in the bombings of American and French passenger jets that killed 441 people, Colonel Gadhafi has adopted a more cooperative attitude. They said his change seems to reflect genuine fear about the effect of possible Western reprisals if the suspected perpetrators of the airline bombings were not brought to justice.

The United Nations Security Council has threatened Libya with economic sanctions unless it turned over two suspects sought by the United States and Britain for the 1988 bombing of a Pan American World Airways flight over Lockerbie, Scotland. A UN envoy, Vassili Sifronchuk, arrived Sunday in Tripoli to press those demands on the Gadhafi government.

Libya has announced the opening of its own investigation into the bombings and declared that the two suspects, now under house arrest, will be executed if

found guilty. Western officials have been invited to Libya to take part in the proceedings, but the United States insists on extradition.

Compromise proposals are reportedly under discussion, Arab sources say, in which the suspects could be extradited for trial in a neutral setting. So far the United States has rejected all such proposals.

Colonel Gadhafi reportedly has offered assurances that his government will refrain from future involvement in terrorism. And he has installed a new chief of foreign intelligence, Youssef Abdul Qader Dohri, who is said to have received a mandate to crack down on the terrorists who established bases in Libya under Colonel Gadhafi's patronage.

Colonel Gadhafi's appointment of the new intelligence chief was a response to U.S. demands to purge the security apparatus of agents linked to terrorism, sources said. But this move apparently has not satisfied U.S. officials, who are said to have provided a list of those they want to see removed from Libya's intelligence agencies.

Mr. Addam said his country was "surprised" by the Security Council action and said his government wanted to work out its differences in direct talks with the United States. Ever since the United States closed its Tripoli embassy in December 1979, Belgium has handled U.S. interests in Libya. The Belgian ambassador in Tripoli has served as the key intermediary in the broad anti-terrorist agenda presented by the West, sources said.

Regarding the Western demand for Libyan terrorist suspects to be handed over to stand trial, Mr. Addam noted that Italy did not extradite Mohammed Abu Abbas, the Palestinian wanted by the United States and accused of masterminding the 1985 hijacking of the cruise ship Achille Lauro. But he promised that his country would cooperate, saying: "We will do whatever we can, whatever is legal. We want the truth."

# Algeria Risks A Civil War, Radicals Say

**Algiers** — Islamic fundamentalists, reeling from a military crackdown on their leaders and publications, accused Algeria's rulers of trying to start a civil war.

"The junta persists in wanting to make the blood of the people run, seeking pretexts to drag the people and the army into a war," Rabah Kebir, head of the Islamic Salvation Front political commission, said in a statement Saturday.

Security forces pressed ahead with their hunt for Islamic Front militants.

A source close to the forces said Mr. Kebir was among the "wanted" activists after defying a ban on using mosques for politics.

Mr. Kebir spoke after Friday prayers at Kouba mosque, where soldiers barred militants from gathering outside. They also cordoned off Bab el-Oued's Sunna mosque and fired warning shots to disperse militants, witnesses said.

Both mosques attract thousands of Friday worshippers who come to hear their leaders' strategy for putting Algeria's 25 million people under Islamic law.

Last month, the Germans dragged the rest of the European Community along behind them in recognizing the independence of the breakaway Yugoslav republics of Croatia and Slovenia, to try to bring leverage to bear on Serbia, which they saw as the main aggressor in the war.

The Germans support the right of nations to self-determination, having been given the right to exercise it themselves with unification in October 1990. But the last thing Western European leaders want is for anybody to start redrawing the national borders of Europe, with all the potential for conflict such an endeavor holds.

Those borders were formally recognized by the 1975 Helsinki accords of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Now, at the meeting of foreign ministers of all the conference members in Prague next week, the question is how to integrate the former Soviet states.

In preparatory meetings, according to Mr. Dienstbier and Western diplomats, the conference committee, which include the United States and Canada, have agreed to admit all the former Soviet republics as full members of the forum.

"As far as we succeed in keeping all these states inside the Helsinki process, with its principles of human rights and political culture, it may help prevent some disastrous development," Mr. Dienstbier said.

"We should do everything to prevent a violent disintegration," he said. "If this whole area is an area of civil wars and catastrophes of different kinds, economic, political, and religious, if there are disputes among these states over the boundaries, it is a security question for everybody."

But pan-European unity is far away. A more representative example can be found in Mr. Dienstbier's country, where a strong inde-

pendence movement in Slovakia, the eastern part of Czechoslovakia, has caused problems for President Vaclav Havel's government in Prague.

Privatization has proceeded more cautiously in Czechoslovakia than in Poland. But even so, unemployment is rising, and Slovakia, where the Communists put most of the country's tank and explosives-producing industry, has been hard hit since the demise of the Warsaw Pact.

"Nationalism in Slovakia is deepened by the bad economic situation," Mr. Dienstbier said.

He said that some Slovaks think it would be a shame not to press for independence now, after Slovenia and Croatia have achieved theirs from Yugoslavia, but that with a minority population of 600,000 ethnic Hungarians, and Hungary just across the border, an independent Slovakia might develop its own sources of instability.

"A lot of very reasonable people in Slovakia see that dissolution would be not only an economic problem but a security problem," Mr. Dienstbier said. "And it is necessary for Czechoslovakia to remain a strong factor of stability in Central Europe."

Czechoslovakia, like Hungary and Poland, signed association agreements with the European Community on Dec. 16 that will lead, in stages over the next 10 years, to free trade between the two areas and, finally, to qualification for full membership. Negotiations with Bulgaria and Romania are expected to produce similar association agreements by the end of this year.

# NASA May Extend Shuttle Mission To Allow More Scientific Research

**CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida** — NASA said Sunday it was considering adding a day to the space shuttle Discovery's science mission so the crew of five Americans, a German and a Canadian could conduct more research.

If the plan is carried out, Discovery's touchdown at Edwards Air Force Base in California would be delayed until Thursday. Mission managers at the Johnson Space Center in Houston are to decide on the extension on Monday.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the one-day extension in the mission journey was possible because the crew had conserved enough electricity to power some 55 physics, biology and medicine experiments an extra day.

The shuttle commander, Ron Grabe, got the news Sunday as the astronauts began their fifth day in orbit conducting experiments on behalf of 225 scientists in 14 countries.

Earlier on Sunday, a crystal growth experiment aboard the shuttle enabled seven scientists for the first time to understand the intricacies of alloy casting, a manufacturing process that dates from at least 5,000 B.C.

The discovery could lead to the development of stronger and more sophisticated alloys for engines and turbines used in jet airplanes, nuclear power plants and even the space shuttle.

# Aquino Backs General Who Aided Her

By William Branigan  
Washington Post Service

**MANILA** — President Corason C. Aquino, preparing to leave office after six tumultuous years, has endorsed a former defense secretary, Fidel V. Ramos, in the May 11 presidential election.

Mrs. Aquino's choice split her family and the political party that has provided her main base of support. It also ran counter to the wishes of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines, whose leader, Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, had advised her against backing General Ramos, a Protestant, for the presidency of the predominantly Catholic country.

The endorsement Saturday laid to rest speculation that Mrs. Aquino, 59, might seek a second six-year term. Some observers had predicted that she would run, especially after Imelda R. Marcos, widow of the former president, entered the race. Although Mrs. Marcos is not viewed as a serious contender, her reputedly vast wealth has made her a potential spoiler in the election.

Mrs. Aquino's endorsement of General Ramos did little to dispel confusion among voters confronting a muddled field of at least nine major contenders.

Ramon V. Mitra Jr., the speaker of the House, who had been General Ramos's leading rival for Mrs. Aquino's support, held a congress of the Democratic Filipino Struggle Party to reaffirm his candidacy and lashed out at the Aquino government for the first time.

In announcing her choice, Mrs. Aquino expressed confidence that General Ramos, 63, would "fearlessly pursue" the democratic changes she introduced after two decades of Ferdinand Marcos's corrupt and often dictatorial rule. The statement effectively anointed the retired general as heir to the "people power" revolt that brought Mrs. Aquino to office in February 1986.

General Ramos, then the acting armed forces chief of staff, was

instrumental in a military mutiny that spearheaded the popular revolt and drove Mr. Marcos, a distant cousin, from power. He subsequently helped put down seven coup attempts or military rebellions against Mrs. Aquino.

After three years as defense secretary, he resigned in July to pursue his presidential ambitions. He joined the pro-government Democratic Filipino Struggle Party to seek its nomination, but was defeated by Mr. Mitra in a straw poll in November. Denouncing "strategist tactics" in the vote, General Ramos then formed the People Power Party. With little organization, money or government support, however, he seemed to face an uphill battle despite strong showings in some polls.

In a speech accepting Mrs. Aquino's endorsement, General Ramos said that her "unique moral authority" had bolstered his campaign, adding, "We will no longer be voices in the wilderness."

Although Mrs. Aquino's popu-

larity has waned in recent years, the general said her support could sway more than 20 percent of the vote, providing an "especially valuable" boost in a contest expected to be decided by a plurality.

Mr. Mitra, a longtime Aquino supporter, has the most formidable campaign machinery, although a significant segment of his party is expected to bolt to the Ramos camp as a result of the presidential endorsement.

Presidential aides said that although Mr. Mitra had loyally backed Mrs. Aquino in Congress, he was hurt by his image as a man involved in old-style patronage politics and as a friend of her estranged cousin and political opponent, Eduardo M. Cojuangco Jr. Mr. Mitra has not scored well in opinion polls.

Mr. Cojuangco, a businessman who worked closely with Mr. Marcos, is considered the leading opposition contender and a potential beneficiary of the split in the pro-government party.

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**ACROSS**

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- 15 Albacore
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- 18 Collar or jacket
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- 24 Top-drawer
- 26 Blandly urbane
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- 31 Resort near Venice
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**CONES LENE**  
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**AGUE EPODE SOLO**  
**NESS TSTS SPAS**

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# Clinton Tries to Defuse Adultery Issue

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**BOSTON** — With his wife at his side, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas tried Sunday to answer and move beyond questions about extramarital affairs that have disrupted his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary, taped an interview for a CBS News program that was to appear after the Super Bowl football game Sunday night, virtually guaranteeing them an audience of millions.

In the interview, the Clintons reportedly repeated their September statements that their 16-year marriage had had problems but was now solid.

According to an adviser, the governor "vehemently denied" having an extramarital affair with Gennifer Flowers, who said in a paid interview with a tabloid newspaper, the Star, that she and Mr. Clinton had a 12-year liaison.

Mr. Clinton told The Associated Press he did not think that "because of the rule of the tabloid press or the power of money that anybody who has been married, who has worked through problems, is still married and is committed to a marriage with respect and love, that that person should not be able to serve."

At a rally Saturday night in Manchester, New Hampshire, Mr. Clinton made an emotional, fiery speech.

"We have changed lives, and now we are being called on to do that again," he told a gathering of about 500 supporters. "Not only change the lives of our people, this moment means more to me than you can imagine."

Aides acknowledge that Mr. Clinton's success in getting his campaign refocused on its

message hinges on whether he can put the controversy to rest quickly and perform well in the New Hampshire primary Feb. 18.

He has led in early polls, and a poor performance now would sour his candidacy.

"Nobody gets to decide what this election is about but you, you the people of New Hampshire and the people of the United States," Mr. Clinton said Saturday. "I think it's about restoring a sense of common purpose and a sense of common community and humanity."

Some of Mr. Clinton's rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination defended a candidate's right to privacy, but acknowledged there were legitimate questions about a candidate's integrity.

"I think Governor Clinton has to respond to the record," Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa said Sunday. "This personal stuff is getting in the way of meaningful campaign debate."

Mr. Harkin said a candidate's character "will come out over his lifetime in what he's done, what his record is and how he's performed."

Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., a former California governor, while acknowledging that candidates should enjoy a "zone of privacy," said on CNN that "character is always fundamental in the campaign."

Meanwhile, a legal action against Mr. Clinton that sparked the furor is being dropped.

Larry Nichols, who filed a lawsuit that alleged extramarital affairs by Mr. Clinton, said in a signed statement released by the candidate's staff that he would drop his suit.

The statement did not apologize to Mr. Clinton or declare as false Mr. Nichols's allegations that five women had been romantically involved with him.

The Nichols statement said that he brought

the women "into the public eye, and I shouldn't have done that."

"The least significant parts of my case were those concerning the rumors. I have allowed the media to use me and my case to attack Mr. Clinton's personal life."

A public opinion poll released Saturday by the American Research Group suggested that the controversy might be detrimental to Mr. Clinton in New Hampshire.

It indicated that support for Mr. Clinton had dropped 12 percentage points last week to 27 percent, putting him even with Paul F. Tsongas, a former Massachusetts senator, among New Hampshire Democrats.

Mr. Nichols was fired from his state job with an Arkansas industrial development agency in 1988 after he was alleged to have made unauthorized calls to leaders of the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan contra rebels on his state-issued credit card during working hours. His lawsuit alleged wrongful dismissal and sought monetary damages.

"I set out to destroy him for what I believed happened to me," Mr. Nichols said in his statement.

He said that his efforts at revenge for his firing had "gone too far" and apologized to the women he named in the suit as having been involved with Mr. Clinton.

In his statement, Mr. Nichols said the media had "made a circus out of this thing, and now it's gone way too far."

"When the Star article first came out, several women called asking if I was willing to pay them to say they had an affair with Bill Clinton," he said.

"This is crazy," he said. "One London newspaper is offering a half million dollars for a story. There are people out there now who are going to cash in." (AP, Reuters)



Governor Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, after she introduced him at a New Hampshire rally.

# AID: Russian Criticism

*(Continued from page 1)*

creating more difficulties for local governments, which are desperately trying to help the aged, big families, and poor people whose limited budgets have been outpaced by a leap in consumer prices since cost controls were eased on Jan. 2.

With much of the aid marked for orphanages, homes for the aged, and hospitals, the public often does not see the promised goods. Mr. Zhukov said that suspicions that the aid was being diverted are fueled, both in Russia and in the West, by exaggerated notions of how much aid had been distributed.

"Just last night, I heard the television anchorman talk about millions of tons of aid," he said. "It is not millions of tons, it is thousands."

Most disappointing, he said, has been the delayed arrival of the long-promised \$165 million in food aid from the United States. It has yet to materialize.

Of the 1,144 aid flights that have arrived in the last 13 months in the Soviet Union, he said, only 103 were from the United States, while 604 were from Germany.

The question of foreign aid is double-edged in Russia, particularly for an older generation that finds the idea of being dependent on food parcels from Germany particularly humiliating.

"I am a man who has not lost his worker's conscience and honor," said Ivan Shakhov-Semyonov, from the city of Cheboksary in the Urals, in a letter to the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya.

"If some donors bring these gifts, I will throw them into the street, stomp on them with my feet," he wrote. "We are people. We are not donkeys, sheep, cattle to be calmed down and consoled by food. We have our own dignity."

Most Western programs insist on tracking deliveries of goods to the door of the hospital or orphanage, a practice that Russian officials for the most part encourage.

"It is a constant battle," said Elizabeth Gardner of Project Hope, which has delivered four planeloads of medicine and medical equipment to Russia in the last two months. "Drugs are a valuable commodity here, and so there is a constant temptation for diversion."

Some shipments — of chocolate, for instance, or dried army rations — have deliberately been sold commercially for high prices, with the proceeds directed back into aid projects.

Most of the aid to Russia remains in Moscow, where, foreigners and Russians agree, the food crisis is worse than anywhere else. Of the 350,000 tons of aid delivered since December 1990, 162,000 tons went to Moscow, 83,000 went to St. Petersburg, 41,000 to other cities in Russia, and 16,000 to Ukraine,

# Asians to Move on a Free-Trade Region

*Heads of government from the Association of South East Asian Nations will meet in Singapore on Monday and Tuesday to chart the future of the group, which links Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Lee Hsien Loong, Singapore's deputy prime minister and minister for trade and industry, recently discussed the meeting with Samuel Abt and Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.*

Q. Critics say that ASEAN is moving too slowly toward economic integration. Will the Singapore summit meeting change that?

A. The critics would include many of the ASEAN ministers who also feel that we should move faster on economic cooperation and, in the long term, integration. They have said so publicly on many occasions. The summit will endorse a proposal to form an ASEAN free-trade area. That is quite a significant shift from the philosophy with which ASEAN started in 1967.

Q. But it will be a free-trade area for manufactured goods only and it will take up to 15 years to form. Is that fast enough?

A. Liberalization will be progressively introduced over 15 years. There will be movement right from the beginning. If need be, we will have to speed up the process. It's a

dynamic situation. Five years ago, ASEAN would not have discussed the possibility of a free-trade area, never mind how many years. But now we are all agreed.

Q. Are you concerned that the world seems to be breaking down into three rival trade blocs centered on Europe, America and Asia?

A. Trade patterns are shifting toward stronger regional tie-ups. But the Asia Pacific

is the least cohesive of all the regions, because of differences in stages of economic development, and because so much of our trade is outside the region, with Europe and with America. It is not realistic to expect regional linkages to replace ties with Europe and America.

The United States trans-Pacific trade is bigger than its trans-Atlantic trade, and both of these are much larger than any trade the U.S. can generate with Canada, Mexico and other Central and South American countries for many years to come.

The EC and the countries in NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement, have said they do not want to be trading blocs. However, we are concerned from a competitive point of view that investments will be diverted their way, especially from Japan, because they will become better coordinated and offer larger markets. At least in the short term, that would be a minus for us.

This puts stronger pressure on ASEAN countries to work for closer economic cooperation quickly. It is quite obvious to all the participants in the Singapore summit that if we don't move, we will become relatively less attractive to investments.

Q. Won't Vietnam and Laos be uncomfortable bedfellows for ASEAN for as long as they are run by Communist regimes?

A. That is one of the reasons why it may take a little while to bring other Southeast Asian countries into ASEAN.

Q. What does Singapore feel about Japan on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the Japanese military conquest of the island on Feb. 15, 1942?

A. It is part of our history. We don't rub it out any more than the Americans would rub out Pearl Harbor. But, like the U.S., we know we have to cooperate with Japan, which is a formidable economic power and a tremendous source of technology, investment, and high-quality cars.

World War II is over. We are working now on the basis of peaceful and mutually beneficial intercourse. Japan has been a major participant in our economy, and a constructive one. It is a totally different situation from the 1930s and 1940s. We'd like to keep it that way.

# ASEAN: Summit Meeting to Weigh New Security Ties

*(Continued from page 1)*

ASEAN "is not, and should not become, a military alliance."

Officials said that military cooperation between ASEAN countries would be increased to promote mutual trust and enable them to work together more effectively in a crisis.

They said that airport and naval facilities would be made available to U.S. forces by a number of ASEAN states to encourage a continued, though limited, American military presence in Southeast Asia.

This would help maintain a balance of power while alternative security arrangements are devised, the officials said.

Raul Manglapus, the Philippine foreign secretary, said that ASEAN had yet to reach a consensus on the best way of maintaining regional security "and that is the weakness of our position."

Analysts said that Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand wanted regional self-reliance in security affairs, while Singapore and Brunei favored continued involvement of outside powers, mainly the United States, Australia, Britain and New Zealand.

The United States recently reached agreement in principle with Singapore to relocate a naval logistics headquarters to the island, following a Philippine decision to end American use of the Subic Bay Naval Base by the end of the year.

Goh Chok Tong, Singapore's prime minister, said Saturday that although ASEAN members might speak in different tones about the U.S. military presence in the region.

Anand Panyarachun, the Thai prime minister, said that in the post-Cold War era the military component of security in Southeast Asia would be "very much reduced" as mutually beneficial economic links drew countries of the region together.

The region would also have to rely on its "inner strength" and move away from dependence on outside powers, he added.

In their report, the foreign ministers urged that a request by Vietnam and Laos to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation with ASEAN be accepted.

They said that there were "no major imminent threats" to peace

in Southeast Asia. But they cautioned that the situation could not be taken for granted and that constant efforts were needed to consolidate regional security.

Most ASEAN countries hold bilateral joint military exercises and exchange intelligence.

The foreign ministers said that ASEAN security cooperation should be expanded, along with regional security consultations and efforts to encourage peaceful settlement of disputes in the South China Sea.

General Hashim Ali, the Malaysian armed forces chief, said recently that Malaysia's navy and air force were being modernized to ensure that the country can defend its interests in the South China Sea.

At about the same time, the Philippines announced that it would strengthen defenses on eight of the Spratly Islands occupied by Philippine forces.

China and Vietnam fought a brief naval battle in the Spratlys in 1988. Analysts said that since then, China has placed garrisons on a number of islands in the group and conducted air and naval operations in the area.

**She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Bangkok and has a Business Administration degree from London. She speaks fluent English, Chinese and Thai. Little wonder our business class is so popular.**

Anjess Nigamaj. She also helped Thai win the 1991 Executive Travel Magazine Award for most efficient cabin staff.



INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Xenophobia's High Costs

Japan-bashing has suddenly become a frenzy, at a terrible toll to America's best interests. In one short week: A Japanese offer to help Seattle keep major league baseball was doused with cold water by the baseball commissioner, Fay Vincent. Los Angeles County canceled its order for Japanese mass-transit rail cars. And the town council of Greece, New York, voted not to buy a used Japanese dirt mover.

wholly rational reason to pick Sumitomo was experience; it supplied the cars for the first phase of the county's new mass-transit system, on time and on budget. Last week, faced with angry demands for more jobs in Southern California, the commission scratched the Sumitomo deal and foolishly set out in a risky new direction; it is going to set up its own car plant and lease it to manufacturers. Does the county commission seriously believe it can succeed where American industry has long since been outpaced by Japan, Canada and Europe?

Let Saddam Sink Alone

It smarts that Saddam Hussein survived his military defeat, continues his misrule in Iraq and boasts on. President George Bush is among the many who feel the sting. He has been on the prowl for ways to stiffen opposition to the Iraqi dictator and bring him down. Part of this arises from his own impulse and part perhaps from public tanns to finish the job he began when he peeled Iraq off Kuwait — the job, critics add, he abandoned half-done when he declined to drive on to Baghdad. A clutch of disagreeable foreign policy and political consequences are said to be in store for him if Saddam holds on too long.

The American government rightly seems sobered by the perils of cranking up a resistance that might call for more armed help, or more public armed help, than it chose. It is enough that the United States promises the next Iraqi leader a welcome. In fact, the United States is in pretty good shape in the Gulf, and Saddam Hussein is in a very bad shape. He endures and his people suffer, but he must countenance political isolation, punishing economic sanctions and intrusive inspections all working to shivel his capacity for military threat. Whether the international consensus that made possible the war against him would support a fresh American military intervention is unclear, but it holds firm in enforcing past UN resolutions. Meanwhile, Washington has used its war-won gains in regional standing to reclaim the hostages and open Middle East peace talks, and the region is by recent standards calm.

Politicking With Death

It is no surprise that three of the five Democratic candidates for the U.S. presidency now say that they support the death penalty as heavily as any law-and-order Republican. Their positions are misguided, and there is good reason to wonder if they have spoken too soon. With large popular majorities angry about crime and perceiving execution as an appropriate response, Bill Clinton, Bob Kerrey and Paul Tsongas find it easy to embrace the death penalty. Mr. Clinton goes out of his way to point out that, as governor of Arkansas, he has presided over two executions. On Friday he left the campaign trail to preside over a third, that of a man given a lethal injection for murdering a police officer, though brain damage suffered when the man shot himself during capture raised questions about his competence to stand trial.

States were multiplied by a factor of 10 they would still constitute an infinitesimal element of criminal justice. Small wonder, then, that researchers have never been able to detect any statistically defensible deterrent effect. Promoters of capital punishment play their strongest card when they point to anomalous cases like that of Willie Horton, or seek to exploit a public taste for vengeance. A recent Gallup Poll confirms the political advantage of such posturing. Three of every four Americans now support capital punishment for murder. But only 13 percent of the supporters say they believe it deters crime, while 69 percent say they favor execution for reasons of revenge or because it "keeps them from killing again."

An Occasion for Bush To Show His Strengths

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — President George Bush's plan to announce a new round of deep cuts in America's nuclear arsenal in his State of the Union message on Tuesday may bring the reversal of fortunes he needs. It gives Mr. Bush a chance to play to his strengths instead of continuing to wallow in his weaknesses. Against all his expectations and inclinations, George Bush has become the disarmament president. Packaging the new nuclear cuts in the State of the Union address lets him demonstrate attention and hazarbayev, the shrewd direct and immediate impact on the lives of ordinary Americans.

Mikhail Gorbachev turned over the nuclear codes to Boris Yeltsin. The United States has transparently based its attitudes toward the new republics emerging from the ruins of the Soviet empire on whether or not they have nuclear weapons on their soil. Uzbekistan does not and it denied immediate U.S. recognition, though its political processes are as least as democratic as those of Kazakhstan. But Kazakhstan, the home of SS-18 and SS-19 intercontinental missiles, is the object of great U.S. attention and hazarbayev, the shrewd direct and immediate impact on the lives of ordinary Americans.

History in its perversity has given this cautious Cold Warrior the opportunity to banish entire categories of nuclear weapons and to guide the dismemberment of the Soviet strategic force that has cast a shadow of annihilation over Americans for nearly four decades. Let us stipulate that Mr. Bush had little to do with the Soviet crack-up. But it is happening on his watch and with his encouragement. He prepares to speak to Americans now — and to go to the polls in November — asking if they want to risk switching leaders just when Mr. Bush has new opportunities to push the threat of atomic destruction over the horizon. Democratic rivals and others will say he could cut deeper, in the nuclear arsenal and the defense budget as a whole. But Mr. Bush's essential point is existential, not budgetary.

The reductions Mr. Bush will announce will remove another spoke from the American nuclear umbrella that protected Western Europe from Soviet aggression. The end of nuclear confrontation diminishes America's ability to get its allies to submerge differences on trade and other subjects as a price for nuclear protection. Reunited Germany is silently acquiring influence over French nuclear strategy in return for letting France have a say in German monetary policy. That is the unspoken core of the European integration process, an unacknowledged example of new nuclear politics.

Cambodia: Rolling Back the Poverty

By Dennis McNamara

BANGKOK — Though Cambodia is in the middle of a fast developing region, it remains a basketcase among the world's countries. There has been no systematic attempt to measure the social and human impact of the years of killing and destruction, but available evidence makes for a shocking picture. Doctors of the World Health Organization tell of seeing older Cambodian villagers in apparently catatonic states, sitting and staring at the walls of their crumbling houses. No mental health or social services are available in the countryside. Younger Cambodians are also vulnerable. Most have had no real schooling and have no job prospects. And their numbers are important: After nearly three decades of fighting, half the population is estimated to be under 17 years old.

The biggest killer in Cambodia today is tuberculosis, which may affect more than 100,000 people. The sporadic supply of drugs sent by the United Nations to treat the disease is probably enough for only 20,000 cases. Despite an official cease-fire since the Cambodian peace treaty was signed in Paris in October, there are still at least 500 land-mine victims each month. Many are children. They join an estimated 35,000 amputees from earlier land-mine explosions and fighting. Malaria is rife in many areas, and nearly 90 percent of rural people have no access to safe drinking water. More than 80 percent of Cambodians in the countryside, many of them rice farmers, are barely surviving. Disaster relief experts call this a "pre-emergent" situation. Bringing recovery to Cambodia is not just a matter of providing extensive reconstruction aid, although assistance is needed in all sectors. Cambodia has survived, but it is still a long way from being able to handle large amounts of aid effectively. Cambodians must be trained, and local delivery and monitoring arrangements strengthened, if the people are to benefit from aid. Relatively small amounts of international assistance could then restore essential services. A recent UN mission assessed Cambodia's humanitarian needs through the middle of this year at about \$74 million. The stabilizing effect of investment on this scale would allow the longer-term rebuilding of the country to start. It would also provide protection from further military and political upheaval in a difficult transition period. Long-suffering Cambodia might then be able to gain some economic and social benefits from being in a fast-developing region.

Offshore Treasure Can Spur Recovery

By Mark J. Valencia

HONOLULU — Cambodia urgently needs guaranteed peace and a transfusion of outside assistance. Offshore oil and gas could also play a key role in spurring economic recovery and development. But to unlock that potential, Cambodia must resolve maritime boundary disputes with Thailand and Vietnam. Between June 1971 and May 1973, South Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand made overlapping claims to portions of the seabed in the eastern Gulf of Thailand. Cambodia had claim overlaps of about 14,600 square nautical miles with Vietnam, 6,000 square nautical miles with Thailand and 3,600 square nautical miles with both. In May 1982, Cambodia protested the grant by Thailand of blocks of seabed to the American Oil Company, AMOCO, asserting that "any foreign company which searches for oil on the Cambodian continental shelf without Cambodia's permission will be responsible for all consequences which may arise from their illegal actions." The eastern portions of blocks granted by Thailand to Texas Pacific and Vietnam were claimed.

well, where oil reportedly was found, was finally abandoned when Vietnam's forces invaded Cambodia in 1978 to topple the Khmer Rouge. Drilling of the second well was suspended because of the Cambodia-Vietnam boundary dispute. The prospect of prolonged peace is again attracting foreign oil companies to Cambodia. Seven offshore blocks have been opened for bids. Enterprise Oil of Britain and the Compagnie Europeenne des Petroles recently signed the first agreements with Phnom Penh to explore two blocks, 150 kilometers (90 miles) southwest of Kompong Som port. The Royal Dutch/Shell Group and Total SA may also sign soon. However, five other offshore blocks are being withheld from tender because they fall within territory disputed with Thailand and Vietnam. These are the blocks considered to have the greatest potential. They lie near natural gas fields already being developed for Thailand by foreign companies. Cambodia and Vietnam need oil and gas for development. Thailand sees Indochina as a future market, and as a source of fish, oil and gas to supplement its own inadequate supplies. Hanoi and Phnom Penh are

OPINION



Hope for Central Europe In Its New Political Breed

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — We have all had a very full exposure to "history," to the view that the heavy hand of the past lies on the societies struggling to escape their Communist degradation and that the intolerance and backwardness in the former Soviet empire are its true inheritance. For a corrective, it helps to talk to the foreign ministers of Hungary and Czechoslovakia. These scous on the world's new political frontier were in Washington last week for the poignant and revealing purpose of helping to bail out their former Russian tormentors. Post-Communist Europe looks like a very sick man, conceded Geza Jeszenszky of Hungary, speaking in an interview and at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. But it has available not only the West's assistance but the West's 200 years of modernizing experience, plus Yugoslavia's fresh object lesson in undisciplined passion. It needs, most, he said, the Western conviction that by hard work, acquired knowledge and compromise one can build a decent life. Russia, he indicated, is no Yugoslavia: It swiftly rediscovered its old love of freedom and abandoned its

imperial acquisitions. No Russian claims that all Russians must remain in Russia. The major Slavs are shying from border and nuclear quarrels. Their separate rediscovery of national identities does not preclude a later rediscovery of mutuality. Russia's eventual arrival at the world market can help at both ends. Mr. Dienstbier of Czechoslovakia noted that some of his countrymen would ignore stricken Russia or even, for that matter, their own restless Slovakia. But, he said, it would be senseless not to strive to avoid a belt of chaos along Central Europe's eastern border. Then the West must move past emergency aid into transforming the whole post-Communist scene. Mr. Dienstbier believes the West should target particular economic sectors and potential geographic "pockets of prosperity" in the Commonwealth of Independent States so as to use resources wisely and to counter "Russian fatalism." The West, he said, should buy Central Europe's know-how and apply it in Russia — in building grain silos, for instance. Mr. Jeszenszky: People in the old Soviet bloc must make a difficult "human conversion" — learn respect for diversity and replace the old egalitarian ideology with acceptance of competition and different individual results. "History has started a new course, but we can still determine not only the direction but many of the details. By taking the right steps in the countries concerned and in the Western democracies, the present 'time of troubles' can be over relatively soon."

The Loud No Of a Likud Inheritor

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM — "If you are talking about relinquishing territory in the Golan Heights or Judea or Samaria or Gaza," Ze'ev Binjamin Begin said, "the answer is a resounding no. We shall not tolerate foreign sovereignty on our Jewish soil." Mr. Begin, 48, is the son of former Prime Minister Menachem Begin and has the same strong nationalistic beliefs. One of "the young princes of the Likud," as they are called, he has been in the Knesset for just three years but has already declared his candidacy for leadership of the party when Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who is 74, retires. If his message is severe, his manner is disarming. "I enjoy a name-recognition factor," he said. "People sometimes try to console me when they introduce me, saying 'I am a man in my own right. I say: 'Oh, it's out. I've been riding on the Begin ticket for three years, and rather successfully.'"

He came into politics so late because he was a practicing geologist with a Ph.D. from Colorado State University. He was there on scholarship in 1968 when the Likud tapped him to run. "I faxed my candidacy from a little post office on Oak Street in Fort Collins." Menachem Begin broke from people's expectations when he agreed to be David in 1978 to withdraw from all of the Sinai. I asked Benny Begin — he is universally known by that nickname — whether he was prepared for a similar breakthrough on today's issues. His answer was no: not if the question was about the territories occupied by Israel. Unlike the Sinai, he said, they are "an integral part of our ancient homeland." And even if they were demilitarized, they are so small that they would provide no buffer zone like the Sinai, so withdrawal would threaten Israel. In an instant, he said, the current negotiations should stick to the Camp David framework of an interim arrangement and not discuss the ultimate question of sovereignty. "We are going to have to find ways to coexist. If we talk about the sovereignty issue, nothing is achieved." I asked whether he would be willing to freeze Israeli settlement in the occupied territories if that step was necessary to get an agreement with the Palestinians. He said no. "This is not part of the Camp David framework," he said. "The autonomy is for the inhabitants. It has nothing to do with the land." He added that Jewish settlement in the territories would be a roadblock against terrorism and the spread of Islamic fundamentalism. "So we say this enhancement of the Jewish presence serves the cause of peace."

What relationship did he envisage, I asked, with the Palestinians in the occupied territories? They would be in a subordinate status, with no right to vote and no expression of their national identity. Wouldn't that make for a poisonous relationship? "It is very difficult," he said, "but sometimes in life you have to choose between two evils. Then you opt for the path that is less risky." There is a hardship for them, but if less than 1 percent of the Arab nation, comprising more than 200 million Arabs, would not live in an Arab sovereign country — if one or two or even three million live as a respected minority in a country that is not Arab — for me it cannot be taken as a tragedy." He did not use the word "Palestinian," I noted. Why not? "Because there is no entity called Palestinians unless it includes me," Mr. Begin replied. "I am a Palestinian. Let the Palestinians as a different nation in the greatest hoax of the 20th century after the Nazi hoax."

"The differences between an Arab in Milan and one in Naples are far deeper than between an Arab in Riyadh and one in Baghdad. There is an Arab nation.... "People imply that there is a basic injustice when Israel denies a nation its right to self-determination. What I am trying to say is that there is no group of Arabs west of the Jordan River that is distinct from other Arabs and that is eligible for the right of self-determination." Mr. Begin has never held ministerial office. It could be that the experience — having to deal with the United States, among other things — would moderate his unyielding words. But Americans should understand that the beliefs he articulates so firmly are those of Mr. Shamir and the whole Likud tradition. The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Oath to Khedive

PARIS — Our correspondent at Cairo telegraphs that the English officers holding commissions in the Egyptian Army took an oath of allegiance to the young Khedive yesterday (Jan. 26). He adds that the Sultan has insisted on a date being fixed for the English evacuation of Egypt, and that the French and Russian Fleets are on their way to Alexandria. At first sight, the coupling of the last two statements looks ominous; but that is doubtless accidental.

1917: Wilson, Be Clear

NEW YORK — The American press is affixed at President Wilson's utterances before the Senate. The Herald says: "For the prevention of war he pledges that the authority and power of the United States shall not be together with the authority and force of other nations. Why power in one instance and force in the other? Does Dr. Wilson mean that other nations

1942: Panzers Scattered

WITH THE RED ARMY WEST OF MOSCOW — From our New York edition: The German Army now is moving back rapidly along the main highway to Smolensk, averaging five or ten miles a day and occasionally fighting desperate rear-guard actions in an effort to gain time. The Germans are trying to hold the town of Rzhatok, but there are signs that the Red Army will take the town. The Germans are no longer able to use their famed armored divisions, which, according to information received from prisoners, are not in operation now as tactical units. The remnants of these divisions are scattered widely to support small units.

EUROBO New Be Enhance

PARIS — The national cap... through the France... the first-ever... by international... a billion... five times... Market profes... fill in the holes... longest... Although there... the four-year... issues outstanding... Spain and N... (seven eight and 10... are issues from... and Britain. At 15... are issues from... France's Societe... des Chemins de Fe... et de 20 years... issue from Italy... These benchmar... for risk-free debtors... paper for lesser-rat... existence of bench... should foster the de... More "scientific" benchmark rate for... should make for as... aiding investors to... Benchmarks also... market by providin... risk. The price... efficient use of the... Only three domes... 30 years, those in... France set a cou... offered the paper at... exactly matching the... Ecu paper ended th...

THE MATURE

identical. The... currency, as a... century, and the... effectively become... Managers estimat... taken by nonreside... Britain's 1 billion... of 8.25 percent and... to 99.48 for an aver... The identical cou... how inverted the Ec... interbank deposits... In comparison... look very attractiv... made. Thus, for inv... that an easing of Ge... term European rates... capital gains that ca... Unlike France, wh... government expendi... serves as Ecu and ul... at a substantial prof... estimate that the Ban... Ecu (\$2.5 million) a... Other issuers last... which sold 190 mil... coupon of 8.375 per... points less than six... complaints that the... actively traded, the... South Africa, wh... market via an issue... the Ecu sector with... par with a coupon o... In French bonds... 98.996 for a yield of... with nonresidents... Activity in this sec... law that prevents E...

CURRENCY

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and other financial data.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and other financial data.

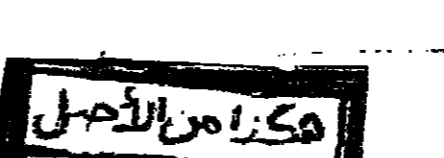
Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and other financial data.

Last Week

Table with columns for Index, Date, and other financial data.

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EUROBONDS

New Benchmark Issues Enhance Ecu's Attraction

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — The European currency unit was the international capital market's star performer last week, even though the largest new issue — 1.5 billion Ecus from France — technically is a domestic bond.

Market professionals were ecstatic about both offerings as they fill in the holes where benchmark issues had been missing at the shortest and longest ends of the maturity spectrum.

Although there are still no five- or seven-year benchmarks, at the four-year level there are issues outstanding from Belgium, Spain and Norway. Between eight and 10 years there are issues from Italy, France and Britain.

These benchmark issues signal what the going rate of interest is for risk-free debtors and serve as a reference point against which paper for lesser-rated borrowers can be priced.

More "scientific" pricing of such issues, at a spread over the benchmark rate as is done in the U.S. dollar sector of the market, should make for more transparency in the setting of terms and in aiding investors to estimate the value of the paper on offer.

Benchmarks also enhance the development of a corporate debt market by providing bankers an efficient tool to hedge underwriting risks. The pricing of swaps and options also becomes more efficient.

Only three domestic government bond markets extend out to 30 years, those in the United States, Britain and France.

France set a coupon of 8.25 percent on its Ecu bond and offered the paper at a discount of 98.64 for a yield of 8.38 percent, exactly matching the yield on the 30-year French franc bond.

THE MATURITY DATE on the two 30-year issues is identical. That's because when Europe adopts a common currency, as is supposed to happen before the end of the century, and the franc is folded into the Ecu, the two bonds will effectively become one issue.

Managers estimated that three-quarters of the Ecu bond was taken by nonresident investors, mostly in Europe.

Britain's 1 billion Ecus of three-year notes also carry a coupon of 8.25 percent and were auctioned at prices ranging from 99.41 to 99.48 for an average yield of 8.4664 percent.

The identical coupon for such divergent maturities illustrates how inverted the Ecu yield curve is, reflecting the high short-term interest rates throughout Europe.

In comparison to that, the yield on the British paper does not look very attractive. But unlike deposits, the British notes can be traded. Thus, for investors who hold the paper on the expectation that an easing of German rates later this year will permit all short-term European rates to fall, there is the prospect of substantial capital gains that cannot be had on deposits.

Unlike France, which uses the Ecu as a source of funding for government expenditures, Britain keeps the proceeds in its reserves as Ecus and thus can invest the cash in the money market at a substantial profit.

Other issuers last week included the European Community, which sold 190 million Ecus of seven-year notes carrying a coupon of 8.375 percent and reoffered at 99.925 to yield 8.45 percent.

South Africa, which only recently returned to the public market via an issue in Deutsche marks, made its first foray into the Ecu sector with a five-year issue of 250 million Ecus priced at par with a coupon of 10.375 percent.

In French francs, Credit Foncier de France sold 3 billion francs of 10-year bonds with a coupon of 8.625 percent priced at 98.996 for a yield of 8.67 percent. The paper was mostly placed with nonresidents.

Activity in this sector has been held up by a change in the tax law that prevents French borrowers from issuing new franc

See EURO BONDS, Page 9

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par 1, Par 2, Par 3, Par 4, Par 5, Par 6, Par 7, Par 8, Par 9, Par 10. Includes sub-sections for Cross Rates and Other Dollar Values.

Last Week's Markets

Table with columns for Stock Indexes, Money Rates, and Bond Rates. Includes sub-sections for Stock Indexes, Money Rates, and Bond Rates.

Macy Expected to Seek Court Protection

By Richard D. Hylton

NEW YORK — R. H. Macy & Co. is almost certain to file for bankruptcy protection soon, possibly as early as Monday, after talks on a \$1 billion offer from Laurence A. Tisch collapsed, participants in the negotiations said over the weekend.

Five people who took part in the talks said no new proposal for providing Macy with much-needed cash has replaced the offer from Mr. Tisch, the chairman and chief executive of Loew's Corp.

"It's almost impossible to put together another deal like the Loews offer with anything like the speed required at this point," one participant said. "Bankruptcy is really the only choice."

"Everyone has accepted there is going to be a bankruptcy, so let's just get on with it," Bud Konheim, head of apparel maker Nicole Miller Ltd.

coming in is barely enough to pay their daily operating expenses. They have no reserves. A Macy spokesman declined to comment on the negotiations or the company's plans.

By voluntarily filing for protection under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy code, Macy is likely to be able to borrow cash for its operations, which it desperately needs, because debts incurred under court supervision would be first in line for repayment.

scheduled to appear in several major Sunday newspapers next weekend because it did not have the merchandise featured in the advertisements. Macy must meet its payroll commitments, if paying else, or risk being forced into involuntary bankruptcy.

"They're living literally hand to mouth," said one participant in the talks. "Cash that is

Suppliers, whose warehouses are holding back goods from the company until its financial condition becomes more certain, said that they wished the retailer would file.

"Everyone has accepted there is going to be a bankruptcy, so let's just get on with it," said Bud Konheim, head of Nicole Miller Ltd., a mid-sized apparel manufacturer.

A filing would make Macy the latest in a string of major U.S. retailers to land in bankruptcy court. Federated Department Stores Inc. and Allied Stores Corp. filed for bankruptcy in 1990 because of huge debts stemming from their takeover by Campeau Corp.

They expect to emerge from court protection next month. Ames Department Stores Inc. filed for bankruptcy court protection in 1990, and Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc. did so last year.

While the banks and insurance companies that lent Macy hundreds of millions of dollars generally hold valuable real estate as collateral, the many bondholders who helped finance the leveraged buyout of Macy in 1986 are likely to suffer heavy losses.

On Thursday, Mr. Tisch, whose family would be first in line for repayment.

Volvo, Procordia Agree on Merger For \$6.6 Billion

By Steven Prokesh

LONDON — In what would be one of Europe's biggest mergers, AB Volvo and Procordia AB, a Swedish food and drug company, have announced an agreement to combine the companies through a \$6.6 billion deal.

The agreement, which calls for Volvo shareholders to receive new Procordia shares, would create a company that would have 105,000 employees and annual revenue of 120 billion kronor, or about \$20 billion. The combined company would then be called Volvo.

The proposed deal drew an initially wary reaction from the Swedish government, which said it might complicate the government's plans for privatization of Swedish industry.

But Volvo's chairman, Pehr Gyllenhammar, said, "We hope the state will see the advantages this merger brings to Swedish industry," according to Reuters. If not, he said, "There is a risk of a foreign bid for Procordia after the state sells out its shares."

At the same news conference in Stockholm, Soren Gyll, Procordia's president, also cited worry about a foreign takeover as one of the reasons for the proposed merger.

Under the plan from the boards of Volvo and Procordia, the state would get a 25.6 percent stake in the new group. The companies said the government "has not yet reached a decision on the position it will take at the meeting of Procordia shareholders" that must approve the deal.

Renault, the French state-controlled carmaker, owns 8.3 percent of Volvo under a cross-shareholding arrangement, and will tender its shares to the merger. Renault executives said in Paris that the company's stake in Volvo would fall to 4.5 percent as a result of the operation, although Renault's separate stakes in Volvo's car and truck businesses would not be affected.

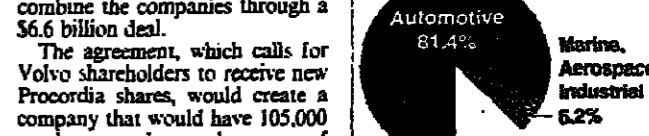
Sweden is not yet a member of the Community — it applied last year and probably will not be accepted until 1995 — the Community is a major market for Swedish companies.

In a statement Saturday, the two companies noted that Procordia's strong cash-generating food operations and expanding drug business were relatively immune to economic downturns, which certainly cannot be said of Volvo's car and truck businesses. "A unit is being created that is well on the level of Europe's largest enterprises and which can

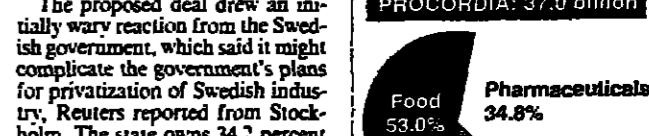
See VOLVO, Page 9

Swedish Partners

1990 sales in Swedish kronor



PROCORDIA: 37.0 billion



Source: Company reports

France Faces Pressure on Farm Aid

Paris Seen Holding Key to EC Reform and GATT Talks

BRUSSELS — France is under growing pressure to soften its stance on farm subsidies and allow greater European Community concessions in the GATT world trade talks, diplomats said Sunday.

Sources said that French political and agricultural leaders were holding intense talks over the weekend ahead of an important meeting of EC agriculture ministers on Monday and Tuesday.

They said the results of the talks would determine whether the EC ministers could press ahead with plans to overhaul farm policies and ease pressure for deep cuts in farm prices over the next year.

The two issues are closely linked to the Uruguay Round of talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The GATT talks are blocked largely because of French reluctance to allow subsidy cuts deep enough to satisfy other countries, particularly the United States.

France, Denmark and Ireland want to go ahead with plans to change the Community's expensive Common Agricultural Policy of farm subsidies that do not meet demands for cuts in export volumes in the latest GATT proposals.

But one diplomat said France now feared the three nations could be isolated within the Community by countries such as Britain, the Netherlands, Portugal and to a large extent Germany, which wanted to give priority to a GATT breakthrough.

The Community ministers agreed unanimously in two meetings in December and January that a com-

promise proposal by GATT's secretary-general, Arthur Dunkel, was unacceptable and had to be renegotiated. One diplomat said France now feared that this fragile consensus was cracking.

He singled out Britain as pressing for a GATT settlement now so that talks on internal EC farm reform could be delayed until London's stint as EC president in the second half of this year, when its influence would be greater.

A British spokesman said that it would be "quite tricky" to finalize changes in EC farm policy "until we know how much we must deliver under GATT," and that failure to win a GATT settlement would worsen the U.S.-EC farm export subsidies war.

The EC farm commissioner, Ray MacSharry, has proposed deep cuts in farm support prices, going up to 35 percent for grain, along with compensation for many farmers who take land out of production.

However, these reforms do not guarantee the cuts in farm export volumes demanded by the United States and other parties to the GATT talks.

The Dunkel proposals insist that compensation for EC farmers who lower output must be included among subsidies that must be reduced — a proposition vigorously opposed by the Community.

The debate within the EC is complicated by arguments over how the compensation should be handed out. Mr. MacSharry, backed by the Community's Mediterranean members, want most of it to go to smaller farmers.

Steelworkers In Germany Start Strike Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DORTMUND, Germany — Steelworkers in Germany began voting Sunday on whether to go on strike after a breakdown in pay talks between the steelmakers and their union.

Around 120,000 workers at plants in the Ruhr, Lower Saxony and Bremen are voting in the ballot, which lasts until Thursday. Agreement by 75 percent of the work force is needed to authorize a strike.

The IG Metall union called initially for a 10.5 pay raise, but staled down its demand to 7 percent during negotiations. Management's best offer was 5.7 percent.

Despite the breakdown in talks, Franz Steinkühler, the IG Metall leader, said Friday that there was still time for employers to make a new offer. (AP/UPI)

Pyongyang Lures Daewoo

SEOUL — South and North Korea have agreed to set up their first joint business ventures to manufacture textiles and other consumer goods, the chairman of South Korea's Daewoo group said Sunday.

In a bid to lure more investment from the South, Pyongyang has offered land and labor to build a large industrial complex in Nampo, a North Korean port city, Kim Woo Chong said on his return from an 11-day visit to the North.

"North Korea's president wants more South Korean businessmen to actively invest in the North," the domestic Yonhap news agency quoted Mr. Kim as saying.

The businessman said he had agreed to establish joint ventures in North Korea to engage in light industry, mining, joint overseas investment and manufacturing televisions and refrigerators.

As a first step, Daewoo and North Korean partners will set up about 10 factories in the 1,620-acre Nampo complex to make garments, shoes, luggage and toys. Daewoo will provide an estimated \$10 million to \$20 million to build the factories, Mr. Kim said.

Mr. Kim was the first businessman to visit the North since the Koreans signed a nonaggression treaty in December. (Reuters/AP)

Cruise Industry Sails Through the Recession

By Edwin McDowell

Less than four hours at sea, Stephen and Marion Bartlett of Mount Bethel, Pennsylvania, were at their usual table in the Queen's Grill on the Queen Elizabeth 2. "I don't care where the ship's going," Mrs. Bartlett said with a laugh. "Just as long as it takes me with it."

As it happens, the QE2 is taking the Bartletts around the world. They and about 250 other passengers who paid as much as \$126,900 (double occupancy) are on board for a 100-day voyage to Honolulu, Bali, Hong Kong and 28 other warm-weather ports.

At a time when most of the travel industry still feels battered by the recession and fallout from the Gulf War last year, the cruise business is one of the few bright spots.

Spurred by heavy discounts and heavier advertising, cruise ships had an occupancy rate last year of about 90 percent for their 90,000 berths. Most of those bookings were for cruises of a week or less.

But no discounts are needed to attract world cruise passengers, at least not repeat passengers who have the time, money and inclination. Cunard, the Trafalgar House PLC unit that owns the QE2, depends more on word-of-mouth publicity than on marketing.

Company officials estimate that only 20,000 people in the world are circle-the-globe potential, and 9,000 of them belong to Cunard's World Club, which bestows an array of privileges on frequent travelers.

Of the thousands of cruises that will be offered this year, only five go around the world. It is easy to see why: World cruises tie up a ship for more than 25 percent of the year, making them a huge risk and expense for a company.

The 67,000-ton QE2, launched in 1967, carries a crew of more than 1,000 and burns 18 tons of fuel an hour, at an average cost of \$75 a ton. Panama Canal tolls are \$10,000 to \$160,000, depending on the number of passengers.

The Sagaford, a smaller vessel in Cunard's seven-ship fleet, left Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on Jan. 6 for a 107-day world cruise. Aboard are 418 passengers who paid \$30,340 to \$74,490.

Large advertisement for Herald Tribune subscription. Features headline 'SAVE UP TO TWO EXTRA MONTHS FREE with a 12-month subscription' and 'Lock in big savings when you subscribe to the IHT - plus 52 free issues. Mail your order today or call us toll-free. France: 05 437 437. Germany: 0130-84 8585. Rates go up April 1st.' Includes a table of subscription rates and a coupon for ordering.



WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London. Tel: 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Jan. 24

Canadian Dollars

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Spread

Short Term

Table of short-term bond prices for various issuers including governments and corporations.

Governments/Supranationals

Table of government and supranational bond prices.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU straight bond prices.

Corporates

Table of corporate bond prices.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU straight bond prices.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU straight bond prices.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU straight bond prices.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU straight bond prices.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU straight bond prices.

Large table of bond prices for various issuers, including governments and corporations.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as at close of trading Friday, Jan. 24

Table of mutual fund prices and performance metrics.

Table of mutual fund prices and performance metrics.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin, including 'New', 'Fixed-Deposit', 'British Gas', 'General Electric', 'Petrol', 'Tubes of Acer', 'Mexico', 'Boyerische', 'Landesbank', 'Belgium', 'Deutsche Bank', 'European Hypothek', 'Fat Finance', 'Iceland', 'Quebec', 'Saskatchewan', 'TVO', 'European Invest', 'Bank', 'Southwest', 'Credit Foncier', 'France', 'Peugeot', 'Promotes', 'Credit Comm', 'France', 'ENEL', 'Finance for D', 'Industry', 'Mediabanca', 'Finance for D', 'Industry', 'Biran', 'Council of E', 'European Co', 'South Africa', 'Helaba Int', 'Swedish Exp', 'Jujo Paper', 'Nippon Exp', 'Norway', 'Equity-L', 'C. Itoh Fuel', 'Dowa Min', 'Mitsui Exp', 'Shaping', 'Okura & Co', 'Sega Ent', 'Marudai Fo', 'EUR', 'bonds (Cont', 'ing debt', 'ved meth', 'large liquid', 'by instans', 'Although', 'eliminate', 'issuing zer', 'stops the', 'nues. That', 'vestors wh', 'bonds now', 'new tax ru', 'The gov', 'vined that', 'advantage', 'MAC', '(Continued', 'ontrols', 'buying Ma', 'late Frick', 'the talks', 'failed to', 'Prudential', 'ca, which', 'mortgage', '140 depa', 'rter rate', 'Some', 'speakdown', 'chicken b', 'and that', 'ly come', 'Saturday', 'have flow', 'Super Boy', 'Tsch is', 'executive', 'With a', 'none in', 'investment', 'the week', 'gather a', 'Remark', 'its size', 'was imm', 'largely in', 'Laws', 'were', 'pleas



New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, Price and week, Terms. Includes sections for Fixed-Coupons, Equity-Linked, and Eurobonds.

Bonds Await Bush Speech

Some Fear That President's Message Will Spur Deficit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The U.S. Treasury securities market is nervously awaiting President George Bush's State of the Union address...

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

on fears that he would propose an economic recovery package that would swell the budget deficit. Big growth in the deficit would both increase the supply of bonds on the market and tend to spur inflation...

Unsold inventories of the new two-year and five-year notes pushed down the prices of outstanding short-term issues, traders said.

Some traders see the big jump in the money numbers as a roadblock that precludes further easing of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve.

VOLVO: A \$6.6 Billion Merger

(Continued from first finance page) accordingly participate actively in the restructuring process and further strengthen Sweden's presence in Europe," they said.

Volvo, the Nordic region's largest industrial company, and Procordia, one of the region's largest food and drug concerns, already have strong ties. In 1990, Volvo sold its own food and drug interests to Procordia in exchange for the stake it now holds in the latter.

Since that deal, however, a new, non-Socialist government has come to power in Sweden, and has announced its intention to sell its Procordia stake.

Prime Minister Carl Bildt has also made it clear that he intends to make it easier for foreign companies to invest in Sweden, which would probably include lifting barriers to hostile takeovers of large Swedish companies.

3 Bidders In Contest For PAL

MANILA — Three Filipino consortia, each with a link to a foreign carrier, are in the running for Philippine Airlines, scheduled to be auctioned off next week, officials said.

The three consortia are led by AB Capital & Investment Corp. and Bank of Commerce; Philippine Commercial International Bank, and UBP Capital Corp.

The committee organizing the Jan. 30 sale said the consortia had been formally advised that they were qualified to bid for a 67 percent share of PAL.

The three Filipino groups will get advice on airline operations and management from either Korean Air, AMR Corp.'s American Airlines, or Speedwing, a unit of British Airways PLC, it said.

Bidders must put up 4 billion pesos (\$155 million) in cash and can raise their offer by including Philippine debt securities.

The committee said last week it would provide the winning bidder with a cash option to settle the debt portion.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

EC, EFTA Press to Rescue Accord

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Community and the European Free Trade Association resume talks Monday to rescue plans for the world's biggest common market, ruled invalid last month by the European Court.

Community officials said the EC and EFTA needed to strike a deal this week to allow a meeting of EC foreign ministers on Feb. 3 to endorse it. The accord, painstakingly negotiated over two years, would set up a common market from the Arctic to the Mediterranean by extending hundreds of EC free trade rules to EFTA. EFTA comprises Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

Deutsche Targets Insider Trading

HAMBURG (Reuters) — Deutsche Bank AG will set up a team of 40 people to prevent insider trading, the Der Spiegel magazine said. The magazine's Monday edition said the team would be expected to make a list of stocks that should not be traded by the bank's employees or recommended to customers, and monitor trading in its stocks.

Earlier this month, Deutsche said two members of its staff had been dismissed after the discovery of irregularities in securities trading at its Frankfurt branch.

U.S. Renews Bank Overhaul Drive

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Bush administration will, for the second year in a row, submit legislation to permit banks to operate nationwide and to sell insurance and securities, according to administration and congressional sources.

The sources said Friday that the administration planned to reintroduce the proposal in an effort to make the ailing U.S. banks an issue in this year's presidential election campaign. Congress killed the administration's banking bill last year when it enacted legislation to rescue the banking insurance system.

Administration officials contend that recovery from the recession is being hampered by the weak condition of the banks, which cannot make the loans needed to restore economic growth.

When the president sends his budget message next Wednesday, the Office of Management and Budget is expected to argue that letting banks expand into new territories and allowing them to offer new services would help to balance the federal budget, by reducing the number and cost of bank failures. That would result in lower expenditures by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., OMB officials have told congressional aides.

Hyundai Motor to Reopen Plants

SEOUL (AP) — Hyundai Motor Co. plans to resume production Monday after a 12-day shutdown caused by a severe labor dispute, a company spokesman said Sunday.

Thousands of militant workers ended a seven-day occupation of the plants last Tuesday after police threatened to storm it. Despite Sunday's announcement, news reports quoted union leaders as vowing to keep workers from entering Hyundai's five plants in the city of Ulsan. The authorities Sunday were seeking about 10 union leaders or arrest warrants for allegedly instigating illegal labor actions.

Yugoslavia Devalues Its Currency

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Yugoslavia on Saturday announced a sharp devaluation of its dinar in an attempt to boost exports and help an economy shattered by seven months of fighting in Croatia. Yugoslavia's federal government said the new official rate would be 65 dinars to one Deutsche mark instead of 13 dinars, Tanjug news agency reported. That approaches the black market rate of between 90 to 115 dinars to the mark.

Argentina Privatizations to Pay Debt

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Argentina plans to use the money it earns from privatizations of state companies to help pay its foreign and domestic debt, Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo said Saturday. Mr. Cavallo spoke ahead of his departure for the United States, where he was to start formal talks with creditor banks on restructuring the \$41 billion foreign debt. Officials have estimated proceeds from sell-offs scheduled for this year at \$1.8 billion.

EUROBONDS: Long and Short Benchmarks in Eu

(Continued from first finance page) bonds that are fungible with existing debt. This has become a favored method to build up over time large liquid issues that are favored by institutional investors.

Although the tax change aims to eliminate the fiscal disadvantage of issuing zero-coupon bonds, it also stops the reopening of existing issues. That's because domestic investors who bought the original bonds now become subject to the new tax ruling.

The government remains convinced that the tax law change is an advantage in that it equalizes the tax treatment on full-coupon and zero-coupon debt. However, so as not to cause a brutal shutdown in access to the market, the Finance Ministry will soon announce a transitional period for the application of the new law.

Despite continued heavy issuing activity in the Deutsche mark sector, bankers in Frankfurt said the volume of business is too big relative to current demand. But with underwriters persuaded that it's only a matter of time until the Bundesbank starts easing interest rates, banks appear quite relaxed about building up their inventory of unsold paper.

In all, nine new issues totaling 2.5 billion DM were launched last week. Activity in the dollar sector was subdued and analysts said the early-year euphoria has evaporated. Uncertainty about the near-term trend for the dollar and concern that the long decline in U.S. interest rates is finished has sidelined many investors.

MACY: Bankruptcy Looms After Tisch Bid Collapses

(Continued from first finance page) controls Loews Corp., proposed buying Macy for more than \$1 billion and paying off its debt. But late Friday, Loews announced that the talks had concluded after it failed to reach an agreement with Prudential Insurance Co. of America, which holds an \$811 million mortgage on about half of Macy's 140 department stores. Mr. Tisch wanted Prudential to lower the interest rate on the mortgage.

Some analysts said that the breakdown in the talks might be a sophisticated game of financial chicken between savvy companies and that Mr. Tisch might ultimately come back to the table. But on Saturday, Mr. Tisch said to Minneapolis for the Super Bowl, which is being broadcast by CBS Inc., of which Mr. Tisch is also chairman and chief executive.

With no deals to consider and none in sight, Macy lawyers and investment bankers were spending the weekend trying to cobble together a bankruptcy package.

Remarkably, for a company of its size and sophistication, Macy was hurtling toward bankruptcy largely unprepared.

WORK: Stress on Teamwork Aims to Boost Quality

(Continued from page 1)

Procter & Gamble, said that as companies "get better and better at selecting and training individuals, it's going to get harder and harder to make distinctions between the overall quality of individual performance."

In response, a cluster of corporate contrarians are overhauling the way they manage, evaluate and compensate workers to foster cooperation. Rather than passing judgment on individuals' performance, some companies are trying a pass/fail approach on the premise that individuals can be only as effective as the systems in which they work.

In this setting, the boss is a troubleshooter who helps employees improve the system and create an environment conducive to change.

These companies hope the teamwork that results will have as big an impact on overall corporate productivity as it did on the factory floor in the '80s, when it helped improve such things as car assembly at the Ford Motor Co.

And in their view, it is a better way to capitalize on the strengths of a uniquely diverse work force. Although diversity may be difficult to manage, it is a resource that can give United States companies an edge over most foreign competitors because it provides the same creative potential that has made cross-functional problem-solving among the most important innovations of the decade, Mr. Conway said.

The nascent movement away from the traditional meritocracy draws much of its impetus from the growing popularity of the management principles of Mr. Deming, a Ph.D. in mathematical physics who helped inspire the quality revolution in Japan after World War II.

At the root of the 91-year-old management guru's teachings is the observation that all processes, whether they involve people or machines — are subject to some amount of variation that erodes quality. Management's job is to control the level of variation and to enlist the help of employees to constantly improve the overall system.

"By managing the process, you free up people to do what they want to do anyway," said Bob Dorn, chief engineer at GM's Cadillac Motor Car division, which has embraced the Deming concept.

WORK: Stress on Teamwork Aims to Boost Quality

At GM, the experiment began in 1989 after the automaker abandoned a companywide ranking scheme, much like the one initiated recently at IBM, that graded employees on a curve, arbitrarily giving 10 percent of the staff a poor rating.

In its place, a number of GM units, including Cadillac, began to look toward an embryonic experiment in the Powertrain division of the company's "big car" group, Buick-Oldsmobile-Cadillac. Powertrain executives had replaced rankings with a radically different

appraisal system that reinforced the one-for-all group culture. It tied compensation not to annual appraisals, but to "a maturity curve" that considered an individual's seniority, level of expertise and the overall market for his services. Evaluations were based on input from peers and subordinates as well as from managers.

Powertrain allowed for the possibility that an employee might truly be outstanding. But to prevent such designations from being demoralizing, such rankings require "consensus by acclamation; no debate."

Last year, only 5 of 1,600 employees were deemed exceptional. The new appraisal and compensation plan has survived three Powertrain reorganizations, and is likely to be applied to all 65,000 employees in the recently expanded division, which includes all of GM's engine, transmission and casting operations.

In a recent company survey, close to 90 percent of the original Powertrain group supported what had been the most controversial aspect of the plan — the evaluation by peers and subordinates.

"It used to seem as though managers were flipping coins to determine what your next career position would be," said Chris Meagher, who oversees 20 Powertrain engineers. "With the new pro-

cess, it's a fair exchange." The system is also considered a contributing factor to the turnaround of Cadillac, which adopted it in 1989. Cadillac, expecting to sell a total of 60,000 of its 1992 Eldorado and Seville, already has orders and sales of 50,000.

At Procter & Gamble, some executives have begun to question the traditional merit system after a recent study indicated that employees were starved for career counseling and that the company was losing many of its brightest.

To improve on a collaborative management process that took root more than 25 years ago, Chairman Edwin I. Atter ordered his lieutenants to spend more time "mentoring." First, subordinates will discuss with their managers once a year their progress in meeting long-term career objectives.

GM's team approach is supported by workers and credited with boosting sales at Cadillac.

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WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Jan. 24.

Table with columns: NYSE Most Active, AMEX Most Active, NYSE Sales, AMEX Sales, NYSE Diaries, AMEX Diaries. Includes various market indices and trading volumes.

Table with columns: Eurobond Yields, Weekly Sales. Includes interest rates for various maturities and weekly trading figures.

Table with columns: Labor Rates, U.S. Treasury Bonds. Includes wage rates for different sectors and Treasury bond yields.

Table with columns: U.S. Consumer Rates. Includes various consumer price and interest rate indices.

Table with columns: U.S. Treasury Bonds. Includes Treasury bond yields for different maturities.

Table with columns: U.S. Consumer Rates. Includes various consumer price and interest rate indices.

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Table with columns: U.S. Treasury Bonds. Includes Treasury bond yields for different maturities.

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Lawyers and investment bankers were working feverishly to complete documents for a bankruptcy filing and as of Saturday, Macy's representatives were still trying to

put together a package of short-term financing for use after a bankruptcy filing so the debtor can continue to meet day-to-day expenses.

Prudential said it was not willing to cut the interest on the mortgage to a flat 9 percent from the present 12 percent, as Mr. Tisch wanted.

Prudential, the focus of Friday's negotiations with Mr. Tisch, is likely to try to get some interest on the \$811 million mortgage it holds on Macy's stores. Although Prudential has fairly good collateral for its loans — the stores — like other creditors it will emerge impaired

from a bankruptcy filing. At the very least, Prudential will not get the 12 percent interest that its mortgage calls for. In fact, it is not likely to get any interest on the note for several years.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

QTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Jan. 24.

Table with columns: Symbol, Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Chg. Lists various stock symbols and their trading data.

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Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Chicago market news and data. Includes text about market conditions and stock prices.







# MONDAY SPORTS

## Tomba Clinches Slalom Title

### Accola Wins Combined to Stretch Lead for Overall Title

**The Associated Press**  
WENGEN, Switzerland — Alberto Tomba clinched the World Cup slalom title on Sunday by winning the last race before the Olympics, where he is overwhelmingly favored to defend his gold medal in the event.

The Italian posted his seventh victory this season with a two-heat total of 1 minute, 34.34 seconds. That was 0.62 of a second ahead of the overall leader, Paul Accola of Switzerland. Armin Bittner of Germany finished third, 0.85 behind.

With one slalom of nine remaining this season, Tomba built an unbeatable lead in the specialty ahead of Accola. Tomba has 720 slalom points out of a possible 800; Accola has 508.

But Accola took a decisive step toward his first overall title by winning the combined at Wengen,

which awards points for aggregate results in the slalom on Sunday and the downhill on Saturday. Tomba does not race downhill.

Accola has 1,270 points overall to Tomba's 1,060.

Franz Heinzer of Switzerland won his fourth downhill of the season on Saturday. Heinzer, the third man down the run, won by more than 1.5 seconds, in 2 minutes and 28.33 seconds. Markus Wasmeier of Germany was second, and Helmut Höflehner of Austria finished third.

**Compagnoni Triumphs**

Deborah Compagnoni turned a lightning-fast course to win a super-giant slalom Sunday in Morzine, France, becoming the first Italian woman to triumph at a World Cup race since 1986.

Compagnoni, 21, using longer

skis for the first time, completed the 1.75-kilometer (1.09-mile) course in 1 minute, 11.02 seconds to defeat Ulrike Maier of Austria by nearly half a second. Merete Fjeldavli of Norway placed third.

Compagnoni's victory was the first by an Italian woman in a World Cup race since Michaela Marzola won a super-giant at Megeve, France, in 1986.

On Saturday, Katja Seizinger led a German sweep of the top three places in a World Cup women's downhill. Seizinger sped down a bumpy 1.4-mile course in 1:39.05.

Katrin Gutensohn, a native Austrian who skis for Germany, was second in 1:39.69, and Michaela Gerg was third in 1:39.82.

Seizinger has 323 points to lead the downhill standings, followed by Petra Kronberger of Austria and Heidi Zurbriggen of Switzerland.

## Check-In Starts For Olympics

**Reuters**  
ALBERTVILLE, France — The first athletes have arrived to take part in the Winter Olympics starting Feb. 8, organizers said.

The American Nordic skiing and biathlon teams were the first to check in. Saturday at the athletes' secondary village in Les Saisies, Delegations from Britain and Czechoslovakia arrived later at the athletes' main village in Brides-les-Bains.

About 2,600 athletes are expected to take part.

Vreni Schneider of Switzerland leads the overall standings, with 700 points, followed by Kronberger and Seizinger.

## 5 Former Soviet Republics, 1 Team

**The Associated Press**  
MOSCOW — Athletes from five republics in the former Soviet Union will compete this year as one Olympic team under an agreement reached by Boris N. Yeltsin, the Russian president, and Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee.

The agreement will bring together athletes from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan as teammates at the Winter Games next month.

"If the team is a winner, we will raise the Olympic flag and play the Olympic anthem," Samaranch said. "If an individual is the winner, the same thing, but after mentioning the name of the athlete belonging to the united team, we will also mention the name of the republic where he comes from."

Samaranch said the team members would wear the same uniform, except for a small emblem on the arm indicating the athlete's home republic.

He said he expected that national committees of the 12 former Soviet republics would be recognized by the IOC before the Summer Games.

In Mexico City, leaders of the International Amateur Athletic Federation have put off the question of admitting South African track and field athletes to the Summer Olympics. Primo Nebiolo, head of the federation, hinted Friday after a two-day meeting that Olympic officials were waiting for the three major South African track and field organizations to work out their differences first.

Nebiolo and Samaranch will meet after the Winter Games to discuss admitting South Africa and

## Teenager Makes Sumo History

**The Associated Press**  
TOKYO — Takahana, the sensation of the New Year Grand Sumo Tournament, made sumo history Sunday by becoming the first teenager to win a grand tournament. But, at 19, he was barred from taking the customary drink of the rice wine sake because the legal drinking age in Japan is 20.

Takahana, a 127-kilogram (280-pound) son of former champion Takahana, won 14 of 15 bouts in the tournament.

Former grand champion Taitai had been the youngest winner, winning a tournament title in 1960 at the age of 20.

Takahana made his debut, together with his elder brother Wakahana, in the spring tournament in 1988.

## SCOREBOARD

### BASKETBALL

#### NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
New York	25	15	.625
Seattle	25	16	.610
Philadelphia	22	21	.512
Miami	22	22	.500
New Jersey	19	22	.464
Washington	18	22	.450
Orlando	11	26	.294

#### WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct
Utah	27	16	.625
San Antonio	27	17	.613
Houston	22	19	.537
Denver	17	24	.413
Minnesota	13	28	.317
Portland	12	31	.279

#### FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Team	Score	Team	Score
Portland	104-92	Phoenix	101-91
San Antonio	103-92	Los Angeles	101-91
Phoenix	101-91	San Antonio	92-103
Los Angeles	91-101	Phoenix	91-101

### Major College Scores

#### FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Team	Score	Team	Score
Duquesne	77-61	Wake Forest	77-61
Wake Forest	61-77	Duquesne	61-77

#### SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Team	Score	Team	Score
Arizona	77-61	Arizona State	77-61
Arizona State	61-77	Arizona	61-77

#### FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Team	Score	Team	Score
Arizona	77-61	Arizona State	77-61
Arizona State	61-77	Arizona	61-77

### NHL Standings

#### WALE CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts
NY Rangers	31	17	4	66
Washington	28	16	4	60
Pittsburgh	25	17	5	55
New Jersey	22	16	7	51
NY Islanders	17	24	6	34
Philadelphia	14	27	7	33

#### ADAMS DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Montreal	28	16	4	58
Boston	22	19	6	52
Buffalo	18	22	6	42
Hartford	15	22	7	37
Quebec	12	27	5	29

#### CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Detroit	22	18	5	49
Chicago	22	18	5	49
St. Louis	21	20	8	47
Minnesota	20	21	4	44
Toronto	14	28	5	33

#### SMITH DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Vancouver	28	13	7	63
Calgary	20	19	4	44
Edmonton	19	18	8	46
San Jose	11	24	6	28

#### FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Team	Score	Team	Score
San Jose	2-1	Edmonton	2-1
Edmonton	1-2	San Jose	1-2

### Australian Open

#### Men's Doubles Final

Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde, Australia (4), def. Kjetil Johnsen and Rick Leach, U.S. (1), 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

#### Women's Doubles Final

Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario and Helena Sukova, Czechoslovakia (4), def. Mary Joe Fernandez and Zina Garrison, U.S. (2), 6-4, 6-7(3), 6-4.

#### Men's Singles Final

Andre Agassi, U.S. (1), def. Boris Becker, Germany (1), 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

#### Women's Singles Final

Steffi Graf, Germany (1), def. Gabriela Sabatini, Argentina (1), 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

#### Men's Singles Semifinals

Andre Agassi (U.S.) def. Andrei Medvedev (U.S.), 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.  
Boris Becker (Germany) def. Andrei Medvedev (U.S.), 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

#### Women's Singles Semifinals

Steffi Graf (Germany) def. Gabriela Sabatini (Argentina), 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.  
Gabriela Sabatini (Argentina) def. Helena Sukova (Czechoslovakia), 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

### World Cup

#### Results Sunday in the men's slalom race

1. Alberto Tomba, Italy, 1:34.34; 2. Paul Accola, Switzerland, 1:34.96; 3. Armin Bittner, Germany, 1:35.19; 4. Johan Wallner, Sweden, 1:35.52; 5. Patrick Stuber, Switzerland, 1:35.55; 6. Finn Christian Johansen, Norway, 1:35.91; 7. Thomas Stenberger, Austria, 1:36.05; 8. Hubert Strolz, Austria, 1:36.11; 9. Carlo Corbelli, Austria, 1:36.12; 10. Fabio De Cristofano, Italy, 1:36.21 (48.89-47.32).

#### Men's slalom standings: 1. Tomba 20 points; 2. Accola 22; 3. Johansen 22; 4. Bittner 22; 5. Stuber 22; 6. Wallner 22; 7. Stenberger 22; 8. Corbelli 22; 9. De Cristofano 22; 10. Strolz 22.

#### INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES

Australia 2, Sweden 0  
Commonwealth Independent States 1, U.S. 0  
ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION  
Atalanta 2, Juventus 1  
Cagliari 2, Fiorentina 1  
Empoli 2, Internazionale 2  
C. Milan 1, Lazio 1  
AS Roma 1, Verona 0  
AC Milan 2, Fiorentina 1  
Torino 1, Bari 0  
Overall Standings: AC Milan 31, Juventus 28, Fiorentina 26, Lazio 26, AS Roma 26, Internazionale 26, Cagliari 26, Empoli 26, Verona 26, Udinese 26, Bari 26, Fiorentina 26, Lazio 26, AS Roma 26, AC Milan 26, Torino 26, Bari 26.

#### ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Crystal Palace vs. Luton (Frozen Field)  
Tottenham vs. Oldham (Pia)  
Overall Standings: Manchester United 5, Leeds United 3, Liverpool 3, Aston Villa 2, Sheffield Wednesday 2, Aston Villa 2, Wimbledon 2, Crystal Palace 2, Tottenham 2, Norwich City 2, Sheffield Wednesday 2, Norwich City 2, Coventry 2, Wimbledon 2, Northampton 2, West Ham 2, Southampton 2, Luton 2.

#### DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

PSV Eindhoven 3, FC Den Haag 1  
Feyenoord 2, FC Utrecht 1  
RKC Waalwijk 2, Ajax Amsterdam 1  
Vitesse Arnhem 2, Willem II Tilburg 1  
De Graafschap Doornik 2, FC Twente 0  
FC Utrecht 1, Fortuna Sittard 1  
MVV Maastricht 1, Roda JC Kerkrade 2  
FC Groningen vs. SpVVV Rotterdam (Suspended)  
FC Volendam vs. SVV Dordrecht '90 (Suspended)  
Overall Standings: PSV Eindhoven 31, Feyenoord 28, FC Utrecht 26, RKC Waalwijk 26, Vitesse Arnhem 26, Willem II Tilburg 26, De Graafschap Doornik 26, FC Twente 26, FC Groningen 26, Roda JC Kerkrade 26, SpVVV Rotterdam 26, SVV Dordrecht '90 26, MVV Maastricht 26, FC Den Haag 26, FC Volendam 26, SVV Dordrecht '90 26, Fortuna Sittard 26, FC Den Haag 26, De Graafschap Doornik 26, VVV Venlo 26, Willem II Tilburg 26, FC Den Haag 26, FC Twente 26, FC Utrecht 26, RKC Waalwijk 26, Vitesse Arnhem 26, Willem II Tilburg 26, De Graafschap Doornik 26, FC Twente 26, FC Groningen 26, Roda JC Kerkrade 26, SpVVV Rotterdam 26, SVV Dordrecht '90 26, MVV Maastricht 26, FC Den Haag 26, FC Volendam 26, SVV Dordrecht '90 26, Fortuna Sittard 26, FC Den Haag 26, De Graafschap Doornik 26, VVV Venlo 26, Willem II Tilburg 26, FC Den Haag 26, FC Twente 26, FC Utrecht 26, RKC Waalwijk 26, Vitesse Arnhem 26, Willem II Tilburg 26, De Graafschap Doornik 26, FC Twente 26, FC Groningen 26, Roda JC Kerkrade 26, SpVVV 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MONDAY SPORTS

Closely Watched Trial of Tyson Is To Begin Today

By E. R. Shipp  
New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — It looks like a driver's license number, 49G049109/CF116245. But in actuality it is the official designation of what, with very little hyperbole, a local television news anchor described as "one of the most anticipated state trials ever."

It is the case of the state of Indiana v. Michael G. Tyson, the former heavyweight boxing champion, which is to begin here Monday morning.

Tyson's arrival set off a daylong media frenzy Friday that included the practically unheard-of spectacle of a judge holding a news conference in her courtroom three days before the start of the trial.

"I think any case that you get, you try to look at it as simply another case," Judge Patricia J. Gifford, a tall, affable woman told an assemblage of nearly 100 journalists whose very presence in Courtroom 4 announced that the case was anything but typical.

The 25-year-old boxer is charged with raping an 18-year-old woman who was a contestant in a beauty pageant in Indianapolis, after inviting her to his hotel suite in July.

The case could come down to her word against his in a slugfest in which Tyson is "handicapped," according to his defense team, "because of the need for him to overcome the perception — naturally resulting from his accomplishments in the ring — that he is a violent, even brutish, person."

While a conviction could mean the end of Tyson's career — he faces 63 years in prison — an acquittal could have a profound impact on the handling of so-called date-rape cases, a category of offense generally ignored by victims and law-enforcement officials alike until relatively recently.

Coming so soon after the trial of William Kennedy Smith in Palm Beach, Florida, another case involving the issue of date rape, the Tyson case has invited comparisons.

Indeed, among the 78 questions prospective jurors were asked in a questionnaire distributed by the judge earlier this month is, "What have you read or heard about the William Kennedy Smith trial?" And Gifford said that she had written her counterpart in Palm Beach, Judge Mary E. Lupo, for advice.

But Gifford also said that the Palm Beach trial had no influence on her, other than convincing her that television cameras should be banned from courtrooms.

The outcome — Smith was acquitted last month — is also said to have had no impact on Tyson's accuser. Her lawyers advised her against even following that trial.

David R. Hennessy, one of the woman's lawyers, said, "We just said: 'Don't bother paying attention to that. It's completely different. It means nothing to your case. Don't bother yourself with it.'"

"She has to live through it herself. She doesn't have to vicariously live through someone else's experience."

But there is some concern that an acquittal in the Tyson case would persuade women to remain silent about an offense that, according to law enforcement authorities and rape counselors, remains vastly underreported.

Henry C. Karlson, a professor at the Indiana University School of Law, said there are important distinctions between the two cases.

Smith, a nephew of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, was accused by a 30-year-old woman who was vulnerable to questions about her character and the amount of resistance she put up.

But in the Tyson case, Karlson said, "We have an 18-year-old girl who'd just graduated from high school and weighs less than 100 pounds (45 kilograms) versus the heavyweight champion of the world."

"This case has some distinct differences because of the nature of the victim and the alleged perpetrator and I think the differences work toward the prosecution's advantage," Karlson added.

This is a case in which the defendant, rather than the government, is being viewed as a Goliath with deep pockets.

Hennessy said, "You normally have a defendant somewhat disadvantaged because of the vast resources of the state, but here you have a defendant that can outspend an entire county government."

Like many observers of the pre-trial legal maneuverings, Hennessy suggested that the primary defense strategy has been "to spread the resources of the prosecutors thin."

And for many the ultimate measure of the imbalance in resources is the private court stenographer the defense has hired to provide it with a daily trial transcript. It remains unclear whether the prosecution can afford to purchase its own copy of the transcript.

Now after all several months of jousting, the combatants shift their attention to picking a jury of 12, starting Monday morning. Lengthy questionnaires have been completed by 130 prospective jurors, 18 of whom were excused Friday for one reason or another.

"There was one man whose 25th wedding anniversary was arriving and they had airplane tickets for Switzerland, so I let him go," the judge said.

Because of what Gifford called "high-profile media coverage," the jurors will be referred to by number only and will be sequestered throughout the trial, which is expected to take two weeks. The prosecution expects to call 15 witnesses, including the alleged victim. The defense might call as many as 25.

Courier Defeats Edberg to Win Australian Open



A frustrated Edberg was kept pinned on the baseline or off-balance at the net.

Seles Crushes Fernandez for 2d Title

MELBOURNE — Jim Courier soared to the brink of the No. 1 ranking Sunday with a 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2 romp over Stefan Edberg in the Australian Open final, then leaped into the river outside the stadium to celebrate.

"It was really dirty," a smiling Courier said of his dive with his coach, Brad Stone, into the polluted Yarra River to fulfill a deal they made as they jogged past its banks each day of the tournament.

On Saturday, Monica Seles won her second Australian Open in a row, crushing Mary Joe Fernandez, 6-2, 6-3, for a fifth Grand Slam title.

Courier, 21, became the first American man to win the Australian Open in 10 years and captured his second Grand Slam title in seven months.

He is likely to pick up enough points in the ATP computer rankings to take over the No. 1 ranking from Edberg in a tournament in San Francisco in two weeks. Edberg is not playing in that tournament.

Courier, dominated thoroughly by Edberg in the 1991 U.S. Open after beating him en route to the French Open crown, drove a final backhand return past Edberg to win Sunday.

The victory marked another milestone in Courier's amazing rise from No. 25 a year ago. No American has been No. 1 since John McEnroe in 1985.

The last American to win the Australian Open was Johan Kriek in 1982. Kriek, an immigrant, won the previous year as a South African; the last native American to win was Brim Teacher in 1980.

Edberg, who missed the last two months of 1991 with wrist and knee injuries, played far below his near-perfect form in the U.S. Open. He double-faulted for the third and fourth time in the third set on the last two points, and never again to the fine quality of his games.

"I didn't have the timing," Edberg said. "I didn't play the big points as well. It wasn't my day. He played a good, solid match, and took advantage of the opportunities I gave him."

The absence from tennis, he said, "was bound to catch up with me sooner or later."

Courier, who reached the final without meeting a seeded player, pounded two-fisted backhands and short, punchy forehands with enough force to keep Edberg, a two-time Australian champion, either pinned on the baseline or off-balance at the net.

Courier's backhand was his most important stroke, accounting for 28 winners. Edberg's backhand lacked authority and accuracy, he suffered weakened by the forearm strain he endured before the tournament.

Edberg seemed edgy most of the match, complaining about the "softness" of the balls and a couple of line calls.

Courier broke Edberg for the first time to 4-2 in the first set when Edberg double-faulted for the first of seven times in the match, then hit a weak volley into the net on a strong backhand return at break point.

Courier fought off a break point at 5-3, 30-40 when Edberg netted three straight backhands. But the best was yet to come for Courier, who controlled the rallies and waited for Edberg to double-fault himself out of the third set and the fourth. Edberg double-faulted to start the sixth game of the fourth set, fell behind by 0-40, then lost the game when another brisk backhand return sped past him.

It looked as if Seles might zip through her match with Fernandez with a pair of love sets after she raced to a 4-0 lead in the first. But then distractions set in, along with the glare of the sun, and she was broken at 15-40 in the fifth game on a double-fault.

"I mean, 6-0, 6-0 you really get bored," she said. "My concentration can never stay that long. I always lose a game, for sure. And 7-6, that's putting too much pressure on myself. So I try not to get into that situation if I don't have to."

Seles, who also held a 4-0 lead in the second set, could do anything she wanted against Fernandez, who never was able to kick her new chip-and-charge game into gear.

Seles, 18, clouted the ball with such depth and accuracy that Fernandez had no chance to



Seles was a model winner in Melbourne.

use the new attacking style she showed in a semifinal victory over Gabriela Sabatini.

Pinned to the baseline most of the match, the tall, willowy Fernandez, 20, a runner-up two years ago to Steffi Graf, simply could not match the power and consistency of the relentless Seles.

"She creates shots from nowhere," Fernandez said in frustration. "When she's at her best, it's very tough to play against her. She's definitely beatable, but you have to play almost the perfect match to beat her. That's not easy."

This was one of the most lopsided of championship matches for Seles, who followed her Australian title last year with her second victory in the French Open and first in the U.S. Open. The only Grand Slam title she hasn't won is Wimbledon, which she missed last year because of shin splints.

It was also Seles's 13th victory in her 19th straight tournament final.

Japan Sailor Rescued After Month Adrift

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A Japanese yachtsman survived nearly a month on a diet that consisted of mainly rainwater and sea gulls as five fellow crewmen died one by one in the life boat they shared, coast guard officials said Sunday.

A British cargo ship spotted and rescued Miharu Sano, 31, on Saturday. He told Japan's coast guard that he was the only survivor of the seven crewmen on the 14-meter (46-foot) Taka, which capsized Dec. 29 during the Tokyo Cup Yacht Race from Japan to Guam.

One crewman died when the Taka was hit by a huge wave and capsized, Sano said. The other six boarded a life boat equipped with rations meant to last eight people for three days.

The other sailors died one by one as the life boat drifted some 500 kilometers (310 miles) south of where the yacht had capsized, Sano said.

A rescue plane fly overhead twice, but its crew apparently did not spot Sano, the officials said.

On Saturday, he was rescued about 143 miles south of Chichijima Island after attracting the attention of the crew of the Maresk Cypress by waving his life jacket over his head.

Sano was extremely exhausted but could walk with assistance, officials said. He was hospitalized in stable condition.

Another yacht in the race, the Marine Marine, capsized in a storm off Hachijo Island on Dec. 30. One of its crew members was rescued, four were found dead and four remain missing.

Italy and New Zealand Open Trials For Cup Challengers Impressively

By Angus Phillips  
Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO — Eight sailing teams from seven nations have begun their quest for the right to challenge for the America's Cup, with the favorites quickly breaking to the front.

Italy and New Zealand, the favorites to make it to the two-boat challenger finals in April, appeared to be already well ahead of the pack with comeback victories Saturday against highly regarded opponents.

Italy fell far behind Spirit of Australia on the first leg of their match as the Italian skipper, Paul Cayard, chose to go up the wrong side of the course in feather-light breezes.

But after rounding the first mark more than a minute behind, Cayard charged downwind to round the second mark just 21 seconds back, then took the lead from Peter Gilmore halfway up the

Arkansas Puts Heat On to Beat Kentucky, 105-88

The Associated Press

Arkansas was impressive in college basketball's only possible matchup of division leaders.

The ninth-ranked Razorbacks, leaders of the West half of the 12-team Southeastern Conference, beat No. 8 Kentucky, the leader of the East, 105-88, on Saturday in Lexington, Kentucky.

Lee Mayberry led a balanced Arkansas offense with 23 points. He made six free throws in the final minute as the Razorbacks (17-3, 6-1) held off a final charge by the Wildcats (14-4, 4-2).

"We are not cocky," Mayberry said. "We just feel that when we play our game we can beat any team on their floor and we did."

Kentucky trailed by 84-81 when Mayberry and Oliver Miller, who finished with 19 points, went on a 7-0 run for a 10-point lead with 2:36 to go.

Deron Feldhaus made a 3-pointer to pull Kentucky to 93-84 with 1:17 to go. Mayberry was fouled in the backcourt with 56 seconds left, a call that also resulted in a technical foul on Kentucky's coach, Rick Pitino. Mayberry then made four free throws for a 97-86 lead. Five seconds later, he was fouled again and made two more foul shots.

Feldhaus and John Pelphrey each scored 22 points for Kentucky, which lost its second game in a row. Jamal Mashburn, who averages 21.9 points, got into foul trouble early and scored only four points.

No. 1 Duke 84, Wake Forest 68; Christian Laettner had 25 points as the Blue Devils (14-0, 3-0) won at home in Durham, North Carolina, for their best Atlantic Coast Conference start since 1964 and a 20-

Mavericks Davis, Riggins and Mackey, And Barney, Elected to Hall of Fame

By Michael Wilbon  
Washington Post Service

MINNEAPOLIS — On the eve of Super Bowl XXVII, the mavericks were swept into the Hall of Fame.

It was a glorious day for the anti-establishment, for Al Davis, John Mackey and John Riggins, men who told the National Football League what it could do with conformity, as they were elected Saturday along with Len Barney by the Pro Football Writers Association.

Davis, the visionary managing partner of the Raiders, who fought the NFL at every turn, even suing and winning to make his point, got in on his seventh year of eligibility. Mackey, the muck anti-establishment more responsible than anyone else for shaping

College Basketball

Adonis Jordan scored 18 of his 20 points on 3-pointers as the Jayhawks (14-1, 3-0), playing at home in Lawrence, continued their best Big Eight start in six seasons. Eric Fikawski and Derrick Chandler (11-6, 3-5) had a three-game winning streak snapped.

No. 18 N. Carolina 77, Virginia 56; Hubert Davis had 19 points as a reserve in the game in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. North Carolina (14-3, 4-2 ACC) used a 16-4 run in the second half and the foul trouble of the Cavaliers' Bryant Stith to break the game open. Stith led Virginia (8-8, 2-4).

No. 11 Arizona 96, Pitt 76; Khalid Reeves, Chris Mills and Ed Stokes scored 40 of their 54 points in the second half and Arizona (13-3) scored 19 straight in midgame to win at home in Tucson. Darren Morningstar fouled out with 17 points for Pitt (11-8).

No. 12 Missouri 69, Colorado 52; Jevon Crudup had 18 points and Anthony Peeler added 16 as the Tigers (14-2, 2-1) won a Big Eight home game in Columbia. Randy Robinson scored 17 points to lead the Buffaloes (9-7, 0-3), who played without starting forward James Hunter.

In the first nine races of the defender trials for U.S. syndicates, for example, leads changed hands only once after the first leg.

Saturday, Defiant beat Jayhawk, by 89 seconds, for a 6-0 record against staminate Jayhawk's 0-6, in the last race of the first round of defender trials.

Jayhawk now goes to the America's Cup-class graveyard. She'll be replaced in the second round of defender trials by a new boat soon to be completed by the America 3 syndicate.

No. 15 Alabama 68, Georgia 65; James Robinson returned from a one-game suspension to score 17 points as the Crimson Tide (15-4, 3-3 SEC) broke a three-game losing streak. The Bulldogs (9-7, 2-4) didn't score in the final 3:14 in Athens, Georgia.

No. 16 Michigan 98, Wisconsin 83; In Ann Arbor, Chris Webber has 25 points and 17 rebounds to lead the Wolverines (11-4, 3-2) to their first Big Ten home victory of the season. Tracy Webster had 24 points and six assists for the Badgers (10-8, 1-4), who have lost 15 of 16 to Michigan.

No. 18 Georgia Tech 73, No. 20 Louisville 65; Jon Barry led the visiting Yellow Jackets (14-5) with a crucial 3-pointer and three free throws in the final minute. Louisville (11-4) had cut a 52-41 lead to two points when Barry hit his third 3-pointer of the game — all his field goals — with 5:14 to play.

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From Couture's Masters, Castles in the Air

By Suzy Menkes

PARIS — An identity crisis has hit high fashion as the couture shows opened this weekend. These are the designers who are supposed to be pushing fashion forward to the millennium and stamping an image on the age. Yet each show looks like a personal fashion fantasy spun in the finest fabrics and gift-wrapped for the runway.

If you want a wardrobe master for a castle in the air, Christian Lacroix could not be a better choice, nor Gianni Versace a worse one. But those two big names, which opened the spring/summer season, have one thing in common: neither of them is dressing women for the real world. Meanwhile, the big houses of haute couture are fighting over its body and soul. On

PARIS FASHION

one side is Bernard Arnault, determined to keep alive at all costs the image-making spirit that lives in the three houses that supports Dior, Givenchy and Lacroix. On the other is Pierre Bergé of Yves Saint Laurent, who claims that couture is in terminal decline. Both brought the bitter debate into the public arena in the economic pages of Le Figaro on Friday, while the French government is discussing a change of couture's statutes to "blow the dust" off the ancient craft.

Lacroix has been in the vanguard of a refreshing, young Nouvelle Coeur, and his collection expressed with youthful charm new longer proportions — soft wide-legged pants under elongated jackets. Imaginative fabrics were artistically printed and had delicate decoration, and it added up, as always, to a glamorous femininity. That feminine message was reinforced by a return to the designer's own fashion roots, with bold, gilded straw hats and jaunty pants, even with girly slinky tulle skirts over a call-length soft skirt, it was perfect. In general, the collection was draped and fitted to couture stan-

dards now that his fledgling workrooms are in full flight.

There were moments of sophisticated beauty in the evening clothes, especially when a simple sporty idea leapt into luxury, as in an acid green safari dress, a dashing cloud-gray overalls-dress or a cashmere sweater shrugged over a ging-ham-check skirt. Many of the checks and prints were hand-painted by Lacroix in a blend of art and craft that works for modern couture. So was the simple navy tunic splattered with pieces of beaten gold worn with gilded jeans. Other crazy ideas that missed were dickey fronts or big leaves embroidered on transparent chiffon.

Underneath the elaborations was a strong message about fuller skirts, new lengths and light fabrics. Lacroix's urge to make use of the artisan skills of haute couture — even when it gets out of hand — is laudable. Nobody needs to see a couture collection that looks like up-market ready-to-wear. But Lacroix needs to be locked up with some gray flannel and black crepe — and maybe his paint brush — to see what he can make of it.

Versace's show was about culture clash. "Picasso meets Degas," announced the program. "A surprise for Shakespeare!" or "Madame de Pompadour goes off to Hawaii." And out would come a bouncy-skirted mini crinoline in a chaotic mix of op-art and baroque prints over mille-feuille petticoats in multicolored tulle. Sometimes Mozart, Degas or whoever went West, and the outfit would be fancied up more with dangling fringe and rhinestone-embroidered cowboy boots. And, oh yes, there was the African theme, which made Marie-Antoinette catch jungle fever in animal prints. That gave Versace the opportunity to add leopard-patterned braided fringe to the aforementioned boots.

"Versace meets Fellini" would have been an appropriate title for the most surreal and unharmonious collection likely to be seen on a couture runway — even though it was cleverly crafted, displaying sumptuous printing skills and reaching the farthest shores of decoration.

"Amazing! Fashion and theater!" said the rock star Elton John, whose canary-yellow and black-check Versace suit was far quieter than anything in the show. "But I kept trying to work out where anyone would wear it."

The concept behind the collection was fine: to stir an ethnic and art-history mix into a multicultural melting pot. The problem was that nothing added, although occasionally something halfway sane surfaced: an evening cowboy look of a Western shirt over the now-invisible lacy bra with a long skirt. Gaucho and pedal-push-er pants (typically in gilded grass- skirt



Christian Lacroix's boldly printed long jacket over soft gaucho pants.

fringing) gave a fresh proportion, and throughout Versace moved on from his super-sexy short-and-tight silhouette. It was a measure of the show that polite applause greeted three dresses that would have caused a riot elsewhere: slim ankle-length sheaths with a criss-cross of boogie bandages across the bust.

A small dinner at the Ritz after the show was proof that Versace — who must have gotten carried away by the book of theater designs he released on Sunday — can design clothes for the real world. All the chic women, like Carmen Rossi, Genera-Issimo Francisco Franco's granddaughter, were in Versace's signature curvaceous tai-

loring, in sober black with not a Marie-Antoinette crinoline in sight.

Mila Schon, the Milanese couturier, had a high-profile audience, which included Ivana Trump, with a yellow diamond Tiffany ring on her finger and her Italian boyfriend on her arm; the former Empress Soraya of Iran, and Maria Pia Fanfani, wife of a former Italian prime minister. There all applauded elegant outfits in subdued leaf-green and primrose. The silhouette was ladylike, with dresses tucked at the waist, crystal-embellished skirts and everything neatly matching. From gilded gloves to high-heeled Roman centurion sandals.

LANGUAGE

'Talking to Ralph' and Layering

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The humorist Sam Levenson used to tell of a little boy who reported that all the children in his class had been asked to stand up and do a turn on their first day at school. "And what did you do, Johnny?" asked his parents. Replied the boy: "I vomited."

This homesy anecdote convulsed audiences because (a) children do it all too often in real life, and (b) the verb to vomit packs such a punch. When George Bush, during his state visit to Japan, was afflicted with "stomach flu," or "intestinal flu" as it was called more formally, or "gastroenteritis" as preferred by Lawrence K. Altman, M.D., medical correspondent of The New York Times, many radio and television news readers staid away from the distasteful verb to describe what the president did. First reports were that he "was taken ill and collapsed" or "became sick to his stomach and fainted"; later, the broadcasters added that he had thrown up.

Print reporters were more inclined to come up with the hard word. When Martin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, announced that the president "was feeling weak and was helped to the floor by Secret Service agents," a reporter introduced the V-word: "Was the president nauseous when he slumped to the floor, or was there any vomiting?" Fitzwater, being so used to the truth by inquiring journalists, said: "Yes, he was nauseous. He did vomit just before he slumped to the floor."

But he adopted the questioner's use of nauseous, which most dictionaries say means "causing nausea or disgust; sickening." Nausea is rooted in "seasickness," from the same Greek root as nautical, for years, good sagists have insisted that the feeling you get before vomiting should be nauseated, not nauseous. As a card-carrying lexicographer and self-styled usagist, I always say, "I was nauseated" before clapping a handkerchief over my mouth and racing to talk to Ralph on the big white phone. But I don't know anybody else who says that. They all say, "Gawd, I feel nauseous," or offer a telegraphic "Nauseous, gonna go whoops," and they actually take offense when I correct them

with "No, you are nauseated"; in one instance, my lap then became the target of a power boot. Since that time, I have accepted nauseous as a synonym for nauseated, and when I need a word to denote "causing nausea," I rely on disgusting. I realize this coming-in to common usage is permissive and descriptive — nauseous to prescriptivists — but it has saved me from the fallout of upchucking friends.

The slightly green reader will note my use of such modern euphemisms as boot, upchuck and talk to Ralph on the big white phone, as well as the Shakespearean favorite puke; I might have turned to a dignified-sounding regurgitate or reverse peristalsis, tried the latest

of fabric, one color on top of other, men's shirts over women's blouses over kids' pajamas — has been a fashion staple. Later, according to my New York Times Magazine colleague Carrie Donovan, the layered look has been taken by an a-pu-together look, rumpled, not as defiant a statement as in the old hippie-remembrance days; though layering continues, it is not all that chic.

Ah, but it is becoming the new locution in another world: the mid-70s, a different sense of the term appeared in Business Week: "Because of the layered organizational design, it is hard to get feedback," complained a lumber company executive, frustrated at the impenetrability of government

Layering is an important new bureaucratic tool for describing what happens when someone is pushed aside, and given lesser duties and a different title.

trade regulators. That meaning of layering — bureaucratic buffers lay dormant under a layer of faintly new fashion until recently.

A White House official was quoted by Ann Devroy of The Washington Post as saying that a new communications director was going to be chosen by the new chief of staff, Samuel H. Skinner. But the same official cautioned that "because someone new is coming in, it does not mean David Demarest is being let go." Devroy explained that "David F. Demarest Jr. is the current communications director and is likely to leave or be 'layered,'"

one source put it yesterday — given lesser duties and a different title. I had heard of such layering in political circles but never saw it in print. "I first heard it in the Reagan administration," Devroy recalls. "They never fired anyone either. They just put a super-whatever on top. When they put somebody else in below, they call it sandwitching."

Despite the indignity, executives or bureaucrats being deprived of an in-box are happy to keep at least the shadow of their jobs in tight times. Keep your eye on layering, an important new bureaucratic management tool.   
New York Times Service

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